



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

VITO MARCANTONIO

PART 10 OF 12

FILE NUMBER : 100-28126

Vito Marcantonio

100-28126

Sections 4, 5, 6 & 7

3 of 4

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NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NO. 100-53054 KP

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 11/25/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/12, 13, 18, 25; 10/4, 6, 16-18, 23-25; 11/1-22/50	REPORT MADE BY CLARENCE W. PORTER
TITLE VITO MARCANTONIO, wa.: Vito Marcadonio		CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject as VITO MARCADONIO, born 12/10/02, Manhattan, NYC, of Italian born parents. He uses and is known by the name VITO MARCANTONIO. Educated in NY public schools and at NYU, graduating with LLB degree in 1925. Married the former MIRIAM A. SANDERS, 5/20/25. Occupation Congressman. Resides 231 East 116th St., maintains Congressional office 1484 1st Ave. and has law office at 11 Park Place, all NYC. He has represented NY 18 Congressional District in Congress since 1938, but was defeated in the 1950 elections. He is a former AUSA. Reliable informants have reported that he is a consistent supporter of the CP line and has been under CP discipline since the early 1940s. He was closely associated with EARL BROWDER when the latter was head of the CP, USA. He later visited BROWDER at the Atlanta Penitentiary. He has been well acquainted with EUGENE DENNIS, National leader of the CP and has been seen in the company of NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, alleged Soviet espionage agent. He endeavored to intercede on behalf of 11 members of the National Committee of the CP being tried in Federal Court, NYC, during 1949. The CP has supported his elections since his 1938 campaign. It has supplied money, members have helped raise money and have worked as campaign workers. CP has supported his elections, printed publications and aided at the polls. Infor-

*See N.Y. letter
11/28/53*

CONFIDENTIAL

*closed
12/5/53
pac*

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Edward Schuyler</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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SYNOPSIS, Cont'd

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mants have reported instances where CP meetings in a given area have been cancelled so that members could spend entire time working for MARCANTONIO. Informants reported instances where CP members disciplined for not contributing to MARCANTONIO campaign. He has received the active support of Puerto Rican groups including the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico and the Partido Comunista (CP of Puerto Rico). He has been actively associated with convicted subversive Puerto Rican leaders: CAMPOS, CORRETJER, GANDIA and VELAZQUEZ. He has been supported in his political campaign by the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico and its official organizations. He participated in a picket line, 1947 with CP leaders, members of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico and others. He has been associated with 22 organizations designated as Communist fronts by the Attorney General; 30 organizations so designated by the HCUA and 7 organizations so designated by the California Committee on Un-American Activities. A search of the home of OSCAR COLLAZO, conducted by the US Secret Service after his arrest in connection with the attempted assassination of President TRUMAN, 11/1/50, disclosed a letter to COLLAZO, dated 9/7/50 and signed by VITO MARCANTONIO. Mention of MARCANTONIO was also found in the home of GRISELIO TORRESOLA, also involved in the assassination plot. Subject has closely followed the CP line in his legislative activities. He has been State Chairman of the ALP, the dynamic force of which is the CP. Subject's secretary, a Communist, is reportedly liaison between him and CP Headquarters in NYC. He has had numerous connections with the CP press. He was arrested in NYC on 10/7/46 for second degree assault, the charge was later dismissed. Description set out.

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DETAILS:

In the interest of brevity and in view of the length of this report and the numerous times it has been necessary to mention the subject frequently the initials V.M. have been used instead of his full name.

I. BACKGROUNDBirth Data

Birth record 5047 for the Borough of Manhattan, New York, located at the Manhattan Board of Health, reflects that VITO MARCADONIO was born December 10, 1902 in the Borough of Manhattan, New York. The records reflect that his father was SANERIO MARCADONIO, born in Italy, occupation laborer. His mother was listed as ANGIOLA DEODOVIS also born in Italy, occupation housewife.

Education

According to the records of New York University Law School, located at Washington Square, New York City and examined by SA H. C. LESLIE during July of 1930, VITO MARCANTONIO graduated from DeWitt Clinton High School in 1920 after a four-year course. He took a course in Commerce at New York University as well as a course in law at New York University Law School, graduating from there in 1925. He received an LLB degree.

It should be noted that while the subject's true name is reflected on his birth certificate as VITO MARCANDONIO, he has been known in public life for the past twenty-five years as VITO MARCANTONIO.

Marriage

Marriage record number 14524 located at the Manhattan Board of Health, reflects that V.M. married MIRIAM A. SANDERS on May 20, 1935.

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MIRIAM SANDERS was born in Somerville, Massachusetts and her father was listed as CHARLES L. SANDERS and her mother as CLARA S. WENTWORTH SANDERS. SANDERS was twenty-seven years old at the time of her marriage.

It will be noted that regarding V.M., his father's name was listed as SAMUEL and his mother as ANGELINA rather than as SAMERIO and ANGIOLA as on the birth records previously set out.

Residence

According to the publication "Who's Who in America" dated 1948 and the current New York telephone directories, V.M. maintains congressional offices at 1484 First Avenue. He also maintains a law office at 11 Park Place. His residence is listed as 231 East 116th Street.

Employment

V.M. is at present a member of Congress, representing the 18th Congressional District, however, it is to be noted that he was defeated in the 1950 elections and will not return to Congress when the 82nd Congress convenes.

Early Background

According to SA H. C. LESLIE who interviewed MICHAEL F. PINTO in August of 1930, V.M. was at that time engaged in the practice of law in partnership with MICHAEL F. PINTO. They maintained law offices at 20 Vesey Street, New York City.

According to Mr. PINTO, V.M. presented a good appearance, was a fine public speaker and was known as the boy orator.

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PINTO advised that V. M. formerly engaged in social work and taught classes in English and citizenship at the Harlem House, 311 East 116th Street, New York City.

Harlem House, according to EDWARD CORSI, United States Censor Supervisor and Director of Harlem House in 1930, was a social headquarters and living quarters. Mr. CORSI gave this information to SA H. C. LESLIE in August of 1930.

According to "Who's Who" of 1948, subject was Assistant United States Attorney, 1930-31, Southern District of New York.

Information brought out by Confidential Informant T-83, of known reliability, on October 21, 1941, reflects that V.M. from 1924 to 1932 was the Campaign Manager for former Mayor LA GUARDIA.

According to this informant, V. M. in 1934 ran for Congress as a representative of New York's 20th Congressional District on the Republican ticket. He served until 1936 and was later reelected in 1938 with the endorsement of the left-wing American Labor Party and the nomination of one of the other major political parties and came within 186 votes of getting the nomination of the other major political party.

ELECTION DISTRICT

Officially, V. M.'s district which is now known as the 18th Congressional District, starts at 59th Street and Third Avenue and runs east to the East River. It extends north to the Harlem River including parts of Lexington, Park and Fifth Avenues. Most of the old 20th Congressional Districts went into the 18th District when the city was reapportioned in 1944.

This information, it should be noted, was taken from the New York "Daily Mirror," a New York daily newspaper, issue of August 4, 1946.

II. STATEMENTS OF RELIABLE INFORMANTS CONCERNING V. M.'S POSSIBLE COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERSHIP

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, reported in August of 1941, "The first time I heard this man (V.M.) address an audience was at a demonstration held on the steps of the Capitol Building in Washington. At this time I was amazed to hear a man who was a member of a federal legislative body address a large group of people in the manner of one leading the masses against the oppressor. He used all the techniques of inciting the people into a conflict with the police who were present...

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"It is interesting to note that every resolution he has ever offered on the floor of the House of Representatives has been printed by both the American Peace Mobilization and the Communist Party and offered at the same time to the members of both organizations.

"Every time I heard him speak he always carried out to the letter the then prevalent policy of the Communist Party; sometimes even before those policies had been announced to the members of the Party. I am convinced that he is what is termed a functionary member of the Party; i.e. one who does not physically participate in the activities of the Party or expose himself by attending Party meetings as such."

It should be noted above that the American Peace Mobilization has been designated by the Attorney General as being Communist, pursuant to Executive Order 9835.

The informant was a former Communist Party member and an active member in the American Peace Mobilization.

Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, advised in a report dated September 30, 1942, that the Communist Party representative in Congress was Representative V. M.

Confidential Informant T-3, of known reliability, advised in December of 1941 that a Party official from New York City who was in the State of Montana from December 8 to December 13, 1941, told him that V.M. was so close to being a Communist Party member that "We call him a Comrade." From this, according to the informant, it is to be assumed that V.M. is a member of the Communist Party.

Confidential Informant T-4, of known reliability, advised in a report dated June 26, 1942, that V.M. had consistently supported every policy of the Communist Party and had participated in every front organization set up by the Communist Party with full knowledge that it was created by the Communist Party.

It was further alleged by this informant that V.M. had been a spokesman for the Party in Congress on all issues; that he was generally considered by the Party members

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as a member of the Party; furthermore, that he was the President of the International Labor Defense, which according to this informant, was a Party defense organization that had for years been affiliated with the International Red Aid Headquarters in Moscow.

The informant further alleged that V.M. worked with one ANNA DAMON, Secretary of the International Labor Defense who for years was head of the Women's Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. According to the informant, ANNA DAMON was considered one of the ablest members of the Communist Party and a confidant of EARL BROWDER, the former National General Secretary of the Communist Party.

[REDACTED] advised early in 1947, that V.M. was one of the "front line reliances" of the Communist Party. He advised that V.M. could always be "counted on." [REDACTED] advised that V.M. in his district has the support of semi-gangster elements.

[REDACTED] stated that one of the girls who worked in the National Headquarters of the Communist Party, USA, also was employed in V.M.'s office and stated that she was in frequent contact with the National Headquarters of the Communist Party. [REDACTED] was unable to recall the name of this individual.

The July 30, 1948, issue "Counter Attack," which is an anti-Communist publication published in the city of New York using summaries of known official and public documents, regarding Communist Party activities, made the following summation of V.M.:

"The Communist Party has a no more valuable man. Regardless of whether at a given moment he is technically a Party member, V.M. has followed the Party line positively. He is brilliant, aggressive and unscrupulous and has fought in and out of Congress to make the Red reactionary program of the moment seem honest and progressive.

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"During the Stalin-Hitler Pact (1939), he became a Vice Chairman of the American Peace Mobilization. For years he was President of the Communist Party's International Labor Defense which was a United States Section of the International Red Aid with its headquarters in Moscow."

According to "Counter Attack," the International Labor Defense has now been succeeded by the Civil Rights Congress which is, according to the publication, the legal defense army of the Communist Party.

It is to be noted that [REDACTED] in a subsequent interview dated August 8, 1950, gave additional information regarding V.M. that had occurred to him. He stated that "as early as the late 1930's I was advised by EARL BROWDER that V.M. was a close friend of the Party but it was not until the early 1940's that I was definitely advised by JACK STACHEL that V.M. had agreed to be under Communist discipline. Up to that time, I am strongly satisfied from what STACHEL told me that V.M. had not been in full agreement with the Party, but after the early 1940's he was fully committed to the leadership of the Communist Party."

"I met V.M. in his capacity as a Communist around 1942 or 1943. I met BROWDER by appointment in a apartment in the 50's in New York with V.M. and a Communist from Puerto Rico who was on the 'Daily Worker'. V.M. had agreed to have BROWDER driven downtown. The four of us then drove downtown to the building of the 'Daily Worker' and then three of us got out, namely BROWDER, the Puerto Rican and myself."

"During the drive, BROWDER and V.M. continued to discuss with the Puerto Rican the question of Puerto Rico's independence but as I was on the tail end of the discussion I was not too well advised."

"I state that V.M. also met with BROWDER as a Communist because it was evident from the conversation that BROWDER was advising and instructing V.M."

"It is interesting to note also that V.M.'s speech explaining why he had changed over from the war issue after Soviet Russia was attacked (by the Germans in 1941)

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"has arguments in it originally appeared in the 'Daily Worker' editorials, some of which were written by myself."

The following current Confidential Informants, all of known reliability, were questioned during the period of this report for any information they may have concerning V.M.'S actual Communist Party membership. They had no information concerning this:

T-5, T-6, T-7, T-8, T-9 and T-10

III. GENERAL ACTIVITIES OF V.M. IN
CONNECTION WITH THE COMMUNIST
PARTY AND ITS LEADERS

Prior to 1938

The "Daily Worker" of June 9, 1938, revealed that V.M. sent greetings to ELLA REEVE BLOOR (charter member of the Communist Party and a member of its National Committee) on her birthday, June 9, 1938.

1940

Confidential Informant T-11, of known reliability, advised by report dated August 4, 1940 that V.M. was a principal speaker at a Peace Rally sponsored by the Emergency Peace Mobilization at Randall's Island, New York City.

Emergency Peace Mobilization was the forerunner of the American Peace Mobilization, which was designated as a Communist organization by the Attorney General on November 24, 1947 and September 21, 1948.

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1941

Confidential Informant T-9, of known reliability, advised in June of 1941 that the Communist Party had requested the State Organizations of the Party all over the country to organize special neighborhood and house parties on June 12, 1941 to listen to the broadcast of Congressman V.M. who was scheduled to talk on the subject, "There Shall be no Gestapo in America."

Confidential Informant T-11 advised in a report dated June 3, 1941 that at the conclusion of a regular meeting of the Waterfront Section of the Communist Party at 21 East 22nd Street, New York City, all Comrades were supplied with stationery and instructed to write to radio station WOR (New York City), requesting that it broadcast the talk of V.M. on June 12, 1941.

1942

SAs J. R. MALLEY and GEORGE J. STARR interviewed EARL BROWDER, former General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, on March 16, 1942 in Atlanta Penitentiary. BROWDER refused to discuss any political issues but did mention that Congressman V.M. had visited with him and had had a fifteen minute interview with him.

Confidential Informant T-12, of known reliability, advised on July 9, 1942 that V.M. was scheduled to be present at a meeting with AL LANNON and M. EDDLEY STONE, Communist Party members and National Maritime Union officials at a meeting to be held July 9, 1942.

Confidential Informant T-13, of known reliability, advised by report dated August 8, 1942 that V.M. was one of the speakers at a testimonial meeting in his honor arranged by the Trade Union Committee to Elect Win the War Candidates, at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, during August, 1942. Informant advised that about 400 Communists made up the audience.

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Confidential Informant T-12 advised by report dated September 19, 1942 that through the efforts of the Communist Party Headquarters in New York City 15,000 leaflets and some posters were being delivered to V.M.'s office. According to the informant, this material was to be used in the Second Front Rally to be held on September 24, 1942 at Union Square, New York City.

Confidential Informant T-1 advised by report dated September 18, 1942 that a meeting was held of the New York State Communist Party functionaries at the Hotel Diplomat in New York City on September 18, 1942. At this meeting, V.M.'s support of future activities in connection with agitation for the Second Front were discussed.

Confidential Informant T-4, of known reliability, advised by report dated September 22, 1942 that V.M. was a speaker at a meeting held under the sponsorship of the Communist Party using the publication "The People's Voice" as a Front. V.M. was the principal speaker at this meeting and demanded the opening of a second front.

Confidential Informant T-14, of known reliability, by report dated October 14, 1942, reflected that a mass Second Front demonstration sponsored by the Communist Party and the Young Communist League was held at Union Square, New York City on September 24, 1942. According to the informant, this meeting was opened by GIL GREEN, Secretary of the New York State Communist Party. V.M. was a principal speaker at this meeting and stressed the urgency of the immediate opening of a Second Front.

Confidential Informant T-4 advised by report dated October 12, 1942 that a meeting was held under the auspices of the "People's Voice" (a publication in New York City) at the Golden Gate Auditorium on October 9, 1942. The informant advised that during the meeting the principal speaker read off a list of politicians who were invited to speak but failed to show up, among which was the name of V.M. The speaker urged those in attendance to vote against these politicians as they are not interested in the welfare of the Negroes. This caused "considerable consternation and indignation among the Communists who openly challenged the speaker that a telegram had been sent to V.M. inviting him to this meeting. According to this

Memo • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Director, FBI

DATE: November 25, 1950

SAC, New York

SUBJECT: VITO MARCANTONIO, wa.
SECURITY MATTER - C
(Bureau File #100-28126)

The Bureau's attention is respectfully directed to the report of SA CLARENCE W. PORTER, dated November 25, 1950 at New York, New York, captioned as above, the original and five copies of which are enclosed herewith.

5993

Because of the involved nature and length of the report, it was believed best in the interest of brevity and clarity to refer to the subject, VITO MARCANTONIO, by the initials, V.M. throughout most of the report rather than by his complete name.

From a review of the report, it appears that this method of referring to the subject does not detract in any way from the report itself. However, if the Bureau feels that it would be more desirable to mention the subject by his complete name throughout the report, this office will gladly make necessary revisions.

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Director, FBI

DATE: November 25, 1950

SAC, New York

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1944

Confidential Informant T-18, of known reliability, advised during August of 1944 that V. M. had been invited to speak before the 25th Anniversary of the Communist Party which was to be held on September 28, 1944, in Madison Square Garden, New York City.

1945

Confidential Informant T-18 advised on February 19, 1945, that V. M. offered to help reelect FERDINAND C. SMITH, then International Secretary of the National Maritime Union and a leading Communist Party member is his (V. M.'s) help was needed.

Confidential Informant T-12 advised on MARCH 30, 1945, that GIL GREEN, President of the New York State Communist Political Association, had a meeting with V. M. According to the informant, MICHAEL QUILL and EARL BROWDER through GIL GREEN gave credit to V. M. for the success that they had had in securing from Mayor LA GUARDIA wage increases for members of the Transport Workers Union.

According to the informant, QUILL and BROWDER gave credit to GREEN for his influence on V. M. BROWDER was at that time General Secretary for the Communist Party Association and MIKE QUILL was head of the Transport Workers Union.

Confidential Informant T-17 advised on May 21, 1945, that V. M. made an appointment to pick up EARL BROWDER in front of the Communist Party Headquarters, 35 East 12th Street, New York City, at 2 p.m. on May 21, 1945.

SAs CLARENCE L. JOHNSON and FREDERICK C. ZINCK of the New York Office observed V. M. arrive at 35 East 12th Street, where he met with EARL BROWDER, got into a taxi cab with him and drove away.

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Confidential Informant T-19, of known reliability, advised on October 23, 1945 that THELMA SALE of the National Negro Congress, MAX YERGAN of the Council on African Affairs and LOUIS COLMAN of the International Labor Defense, were going to meet to ascertain a method of clearing V.M. of charges of following the Communist Party line.

According to the informant, these charges were made public by one WILLARD TOWNSEND, a union official. The informant stated that V.M. was greatly upset over the statements made by TOWNSEND and had pointed out that the allegation had reached into his own Congressional District. According to the informant, V.M. had requested that the above persons help him in combatting this bad publicity.

It should be noted that all of the organizations mentioned above are designated as Communist by the Attorney General coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

1946

Confidential Informant T-20, of known reliability, advised that at the Communist Party National Railway Conference held February 17, 1946 at the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, it was mentioned that members of the New Haven Communist Party had made arrangements to meet the following week with V.M. The informant stated that representatives of the New Haven Communist Party were at above mentioned conference.

Confidential Informant T-21, of known reliability, during the period March 8, 17 and 24, 1946, submitted the names of 23 individual members of the Communist Party who had assisted in the campaign to reelect V.M. in the 1946 election.

In the "New York Journal American", a New York daily newspaper, issue of July 22, 1946, appears an article written by SANFORD E. STANTON, reflecting that under the leadership of

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Mayor O'DWYER, then Mayor of New York, a thorough-going purge of Communist hangers-on in the Communist Party was being mapped. V.M. was high up on the list of people to be purged.

Confidential Informant T-17, of known reliability, advised on July 16, 1946 that ANTHONY RIBAUDO was a Campaign Manager of V.M. RIBAUDO, according to this informant, was an active member of the Communist Party and on the above date asked advice from Communist Party headquarters in regard to the best method of stopping V.M. from making a statement. The informant was unable to advise what the statement concerned but stated later that apparently the matter had been taken care of through the actions of Communist Party headquarters.

The "Daily Worker" of May 1, 1946 contains a one column, two inch ad stating "May Day Greetings from Congressman V.M."

Confidential Informant T-22, of known reliability, advised on May 20, 1946 that V.M. and FRED FARINI, an Italian Communist Party leader, had met on the above date and discussed the activities of the Italian Communists in their attempt to influence the Italian elections to be held June 2, 1946.

1947

The "Daily worker" issue of March 7, 1947 carries a headline, "Defend Rights of Communists, V.M. Says." According to the article, V.M. states that the first line of defense of the rights of American citizens is the fight for the Civil Rights of the Communists.

Confidential Informant T-23, of known reliability, advised on March 8, 1947 that V.M. was the main speaker at a banquet (date and place not given) in which V.M. stated that "We must first guarantee the civil liberties of the Communists of the United States rather than just the civil liberties of the people of the United States."

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Confidential Informant T-24, of known reliability, advised on March 18, 1947 that V.M. was to deliver an address at a May Day conference to be held March 22, 1947 at the Hotel Diplomat in New York City.

Confidential Informant T-9 it should be noted attended the above conference at which V.M. spoke. The informant stated that although the conference was supposed to be trade unionist, it had more of an appearance of a Communist high pressure meeting to bring the "masses" an important message.

Confidential Informant T-5, of known reliability, advised on April 11, 1947 that V.M. was the main speaker at a trade union committee for Joint Activities meeting stating, "that if being a Communist member meant fighting for higher wages, better housing conditions and fighting against war, that he is proud to be a Communist."

The meeting, according to the informant, was held at the Lost Battalion Hall on Queens Boulevard, Long Island, on April 11, 1947.

Confidential Informant T-9, by report dated June 19, 1947, stated that V.M. made the strongest Communist speech at a meeting of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order of the International Workers Order held at Madison Square Garden, June 15, 1947. According to the informant, V.M. keynoted a statement, "Workers of the world unite" which is the international slogan of Communism.

Confidential Informant T-25, of known reliability, advised by report dated October 14, 1947 that the Harlem Spanish speaking Communists were getting recognition at this time by the National Communist organization. The informant stated that V.M. had helped a member of the above group prepare a speech for one of their members to be given at a large Communist meeting.

Confidential Informant T-12 advised on October 13, 1947 that a rift had appeared between V.M. and the Communist Party. According to the informant, V.M. had threatened to fire a Communist Party worker who was aiding V.M. at his Headquarters during the 1947 elections. V.M. had even threatened, according to the informant, complete divorce from the Communist Party regarding the above matter.

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Confidential Informant T-23 later advised that this rift had apparently been patched up. The informant stated, however, that it had been necessary for Communist Party Headquarters to "threaten" V. M. to get what they wanted. The informant advised that he had received this information from JOHN STEUBEN of Local 144, Hotel Front Service Employees Union, AF of L, and GEORGE BLAKE CARNEY, organizer of the New York County Communist Party.

Confidential Informant T-17 advised on October 23, 1947 that EUGENE DENNIS, then National Secretary of the Communist Party and V. M., were to meet on the above date.

SA's J. ROBINSON FIELD, ARTHUR E. DOOLEY and MAYNARD W. HILL observed this meeting which took place in front of VITO MARCANTONIO'S residence at 231 East 116th Street, New York City, at 3:00 PM, October 24, 1947.

Confidential Informant T-17 advised on November 1, 1947 that arrangements were being made by MAX WEISS, Secretary of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Communist Party for V. M. to meet with SALVATORE CARPO, Communist Party leader from Chile, who was in the United States to confer with American Communist Party leaders.

1948

The "Daily Worker" for January 23, 1948, page 3, column 1, contains an article reflecting that V. M. would head a score of speakers at a City Hall public hearing on January 23, 1948 on a resolution naming SIMON W. GERSON (Communist designee) to fill the Council seat left vacant by the death of PETER V. CACCHIONE, Brooklyn Communist.

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A physical surveillance by SAs JEROME M. GARLAND and W. A. TAYLOR at the apartment of ELIZABETH SASULY, number 436, Albon Towers, 3700 Massachusetts Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C. on January 31, 1948 reflected that NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, his wife and V.M., entered a car and drove to the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D.C.

ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY, former member of a Soviet Espionage Ring, in her statement of November 8, 1945, alleged that SILVERMASTER was active in the Communist underground in Washington. He was described as the leader of a group actively engaged in obtaining information from the records and files of various government agencies which information was in turn related to the Russian Espionage agents operating in the United States.

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Confidential Informant T-26, of known reliability, advised on April 15, 1948 that V.M. was supposed to attend a meeting at the McAlpin Hotel, New York City on April 16, 1948 with ROBERT THOMPSON and SIMON GERSON, National Communist Party functionaries. According to the informant, the purpose of the meeting was to discuss proposed legislation affecting the Communist Party as recommended by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives.

Confidential Informant T-25, of known reliability, advised on April 28, 1948 that V.M. was going through a bad financial situation and that Communist Party members were being asked to contribute to his cause.

The same informant later advised on August 11, 1948 that a meeting was held at the Park Palace, 110th Street and Fifth Avenue, sponsored principally by the Lower Harlem Section of the Communist Party. According to the informant, V.M. was the principal speaker.

In the "Daily Worker" for October 19, 1948, page 5, column 1, there appeared an article entitled, "V.M. Backs the Election of GERSON". This article stated that V.M. was supporting the election of SIMON W. GERSON, "Communist and ALP candidate for the City Council" (New York City) from Brooklyn".

1949

In connection with V.M.'s activities in 1949, it should be noted that from March 23, 1949 to October 21, 1949, eleven members of the National Committee of the

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Communist Party were tried for a violation of the Smith Act. They were found guilty on October 21, 1949.

Also, on August 27, 1949, in connection with a concert to be given at Peekskill, New York by PAUL ROBESON, a riot occurred. It should be noted that according to the "Daily Worker", on August 15, 1949, p. 11, column 1, this rally was sponsored by the Harlem Chapter of the Civil Rights Congress.

The "New York Times", a daily New York newspaper for August 28, 1949, stated that a free-for-all struggle between attendants of the concert and about 1,000 protesting veterans broke up the affair.

The references below referring to the Communist Party trial or the Peekskill riot will be in reference to the above described incidents.

The "New York Herald Tribune", a New York daily newspaper, for January 18, 1949, contained an article entitled, "MARCANTONIO Calls Red Trial Part of War Plot". The article continued that V.M. spoke before a rally sponsored by the Communist backed Civil Rights Congress, in Washington, D.C. He told the crowd that the New York court which began hearing charges against the eleven of the twelve Communist Party leaders is "stacked against you".

"The Sun", a New York City daily newspaper, for February 4, 1949, stated that Representative V.M. appeared as an "expert" witness in the trial of the eleven Communist Party leaders on behalf of the defense to offer testimony in support of the defense's contention that the jury selection system in the Federal courts is rigged in favor of the wealthy and against certain minority groups.

In the "Daily Worker" for June 6, 1949, there appears an article entitled, "Pack Union Square: MARCANTONIO".

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The article stated that V.M. condemned Judge MEDINA'S action in jailing three of the Communist Party leaders on trial as an "arbitrary misuse of judicial power for political persecution". V.M. announced that the ALP was supporting a public protest demonstration to be held June 7, 1949 at Union Square and urged that all New Yorkers, regardless of their political affiliation, to participate. He stated that "all organizations and individuals are being urged to join delegations to President TRUMAN and Attorney General TOM CLARK to press for dismissal of the indictments against the Communist Twelve."

The "Daily Worker" for October 16, 1949, page 2, column 1, reflects that V.M., who was a candidate for Mayor, denounced the frame-up verdict against the eleven Communist Party leaders as a challenge to the freedom of every American.

Confidential Informant T-28, of known reliability, advised on December 15, 1949 that Congressman V.M. was one of the sponsors of a reception honoring HARRY SACHER to be held on December 11, 1949 at the Manhattan Towers Hotel, 76th Street and Broadway, New York City. SACHER was described as a member of the New York Bar facing prison as one of the staunch defense attorneys in the political trial of the eleven Communist Party leaders.

The "Daily Worker" for September 21, 1949, page 3, column 2, contained an article which reflects that V.M., the American Labor Party State Chairman and a candidate for Mayor in the City of New York, wired Governor DEWEY (of the State of New York) on September 20, 1950 to protest the "whitewash and frame-up report issued by the Governor on the Peekskill attacks on PAUL ROBESON".

"The Sun", a New York daily newspaper, for August 31, 1949, identified Representative V.M. as one of the speakers at a protest rally held on August 30, 1949 at the Golden Gate Ballroom, 142nd Street and Lenox Avenue, New York City, in protest of the action taken which prevented

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PAUL ROBESON from giving a concert in Peekskill, New York on the previous Saturday.

Confidential Informants T-29 and T-30, of known reliability, advised on August 31, 1949 that V.M. was one of the principal speakers on August 30, 1949 at the Golden Gate Ballroom, 142nd Street and Lenox Avenue, New York City, referred to above. According to these informants, V.M. gave a political talk giving support to BEN DAVIS who was one of the members of the National Committee of the Communist Party then on trial.

Confidential Informant T-9, of known reliability, in a report dated September 6, 1949, advised that a rally was held at the Bronx Winter Garden in New York City on August 31, 1949. The main issues were the Peekskill incident and the election campaign. V.M. in his speech demanded that Attorney General McGRATH investigate the Peekskill attack by "organized fascist hoodlums upon people who came to a concert to hear the great singer PAUL ROBESON".

Confidential Informant T-30 later advised by report on September 3, 1949 that an ALP rally was held at the Bronx Winter Garden which was arranged under the guidance of well-known Communist Party leaders. This rally held on September 3, 1949 included V.M. among its speakers. A fund was collected to "help the Civil Rights Congress of Harlem prepare for the return rally at Peekskill".

It should be noted that according to the "Daily Worker" of September 2, 1949, page 1, column 1, PAUL ROBESON stated that he was going to return to Peekskill for another concert on September 4, 1949.

The "New York Times" later advised in their issue of September 5, 1949 that serious fighting occurred as the homeward bound concert goers got behind the police lines. Opponents of the concert closed in and were met by the ROBESON forces who were well organized by their own captains.

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The "Daily Worker" for October 16, 1949, page 5, column 1, contained an article which states that V.M. was supporting BEN DAVIS and would oppose moves in the City Council to unseat Councilman BENJAMIN DAVIS. According to this article, DAVIS had recently been convicted of a felony in connection with the trial of the Communist Party leaders. Felons, according to the article, are barred from holding office in the New York City Council.

On November 17, 1949, Confidential Informant T-28, of known reliability, furnished a booklet issued by the "BEN DAVIS Ball Committee" entitled, "A Tribute to Councilman BEN DAVIS 1949". On page twelve of this booklet it is stated that V.M., State Chairman of the State Committee of the American Labor Party, extended salutations to BENJAMIN DAVIS and urged his reelection as a Councilman.

1950

The "Daily Compass", a New York daily newspaper, dated March 15, 1950, in reporting on the cancellation of a broadcast which was to include PAUL ROBESON, stated that Representative V.M. of the American Labor Party of Manhattan announced he would introduce a Congressional Resolution calling upon the Federal Communications Commission to investigate and put a stop to this and similar instances of suppression of free speech on radio and television.

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IV. KNOWN ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY
IN SUPPORT OF VITO MARCANTONIO'S ELECTION
CAMPAIGN.

Prior to 1942

According to the Special Committee on Un-American Activities of the United States House of Representatives, Appendix Part IX, Page 1374, it is stated that a check of the names of the officers, sponsors and committee members of the non-partisan committee for the reelection of Congressman VITO MARCANTONIO, "will reveal the extraordinary large proportion of veteran Communist fellow travelers" who were members of the organization which was organized during the Congressional election campaign of 1936.

According to the "Daily Worker" for June 22, 1937, V.M. was President of the International Labor Defense. According to the "Daily Worker" for February 10, 1938, V.M. was listed as a member of the International Workers Order.

According to the "Daily Worker" for November 3, 1936, V.M. received support of the Communist Party in the 1936 election campaign.

1942

In the "New York Daily Mirror" for August 9, 1946, in an article entitled, "GOP OUSTED 'RED' MARC", it was stated, "The Republican county organization, too, had its fill of Marcantonio. And when June, 1942, rolled around, the GOP leaders read him out of their party as an 'agent of Kremlin'.

"New York Secretary of State THOMAS J. CURRAN, announcing the decision of GOP leaders to refuse further backing to MARCANTONIO, said: 'We have no quarrel with the man who casts his vote according to his own conscientious conception of what is best for America, but we can not tolerate any man on our ticket who gets his orders from a foreign power.

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"It looks to the Republican Party as if VITO MARCANTONIO were receiving his instructions direct from the Kremlin, and that common decency should dictate that he run under his true colors on the Communist ticket'."

1943

Confidential Informant T-34, of known reliability, advised in June, 1943, that BETTY GRAYSON, National Communist Party representative from St. Louis, appeared before various Party branches in Oklahoma, urging members to lend their support to the anti-poll tax bill recently introduced by Representative V.M. According to the Informant, BETTY GRAYSON cautioned Party members not to refer to this bill as the "Marcantonio Bill", inasmuch as linking his name to it may lead to its defeat.

According to Confidential Informant T-35, of known reliability, a meeting attended by trade union CIO leaders and several Communist Party members was held in New York City on July 13, 1943. This Informant further advised that GIL GREEN made a speech at this meeting in which he stated that the Communist Party had made great advances among the Jews and Negroes. He further stated that, "We have some good leaders to work among the Italians, for instance CACCHIONE and VITO MARCANTONIO...."

On August 12, 1943, Confidential Informant T-12 advised that the Communist Party intends to defray some of the expenses coincidental to the V.M. Italian-American rally, scheduled for Madison Square Garden on September 9, 1943.

On August 20, 1943, Confidential Informant T-11 advised that the Bloomingdale's People's Committee at 19 West 99th Street, which is staffed by comrades of the Eleventh Assembly District Club of the Communist Party, were sponsoring a block party on August 29, 1943 at 100th Street, New York City. According to this Informant, the speakers listed were Reverend A. CLAYTON POWELL and V.M. The Informant further reported that the Communist Party is making plans to take advantage of this block party to make contacts for the coming recruiting drive which will open after the election campaign is concluded.

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On September 3, 1943, Confidential Informant T-12 advised that he learned from GIL GREEN, of Communist Party Headquarters, that the Communist Party is going to support V.M. in every way they can.

1944

Confidential Informant T-36, of known reliability, advised on January 20, 1944, that at a meeting of the Chelsea Club of the Communist Party in New York City, ELIZABETH BARBER spoke on the election of V.M., stating that he was "the backbone of the Party in New York City", and that the comrades should work for his election.

On May 3, 1944, Confidential Informant T-37, of known reliability, advised that at a meeting of the Eighth Assembly District Club of the New York Communist Party, held on May 3, 1944, an appeal was issued for volunteers to canvass, distribute literature, etc., for V.M.'s election campaign. According to the Informant, 20,000 pieces of literature were to be distributed.

On May 8, 1944, Confidential Informant T-38, of known reliability, advised that the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico had decided to support V.M. in his next election campaign.

On May 14, 1944, Confidential Informant T-37 advised that ISRAEL ANTER, New York State Chairman of the Communist Party, in a speech before the New York State Communist Party Convention held on this date, urged the reelection of V.M.

Confidential Informant T-39, of known reliability, advised that a meeting was held at V.M.'s headquarters at 1484 First Avenue, New York City on May 22, 1944, which was attended by sixty persons, of whom most, if not all, were Communist Party members. Those present were told that henceforth, they would have to circulate American Labor Party petitions as well as Democratic Party petitions, as another ALP member was running in opposition to V.M.

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Confidential Informant T-32, of known reliability, reported that at the Nationalist Convention of the Communist Political Association, held June 10 and 11, 1944, at Manhattan Center, New York City, a resolution was passed calling for the reelection of V.M.

Confidential Informant T-37 reported that on June 6, 1944, at a special membership meeting of the Eighth Assembly District Club of the Communist Political Association, WILLIAM JOHNSON, the Assistant Legislative Director, stated that the possibility of V.M.'s losing the election was too great to risk not utilizing every member of the association in the canvass.

On June 15, 1944, Confidential Informant T-40, of known reliability, advised that a great amount of work was being done by the Communist Political Association in connection with the renomination of V.M. for Congress. The Informant stated that the people living in the Puerto Rican district were very responsive and enthusiastic about the election of V.M. This Informant added that the wife of ABNER GREEN, prominent Communist Party member, was working at V.M.'s headquarters at First Avenue and 77th Street, every evening.

Confidential Informant T-40 advised on June 8, 1944, that Communist Party members reported to V.M.'s headquarters, where each was given a list of names with the idea of signing up as many people as possible in favor of the renomination of V.M.

In the "Daily Worker" for June 25, 1944, there was contained a full page article showing a photograph of V.M. entitled, "ABLE LEGISLATOR". This article briefly states that Representative V.M.'s record in Congress is one of achievement; that his qualities in skillful parliamentary technique and ability to make alliances and exploit political realities and a real gift for stating issues forcefully, make him unique among progressive and administrative supporters.

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This article by ADAM LAPIN goes on to show V.M.'s popularity in the East Harlem District, his brilliant record as a legislator, his work in connection with the F.E.P.C., and his courage in fighting alone at times. In conclusion, this article states that the people of his district will work hard to send him back to Congress for a fifth term.

On July 6, 1944, Confidential Informant T-18 advised that he learned from FERDINAND SMITH, Vice-President of the N.M.U. and a Communist, that the N.M.U. was concentrating on the V.M. campaign and that the results looked good. The Informant stated that on July 7, 1944, he learned that V.M. and GIL GREEN were considering ways and means to raising more money which was urgently needed. According to the Informant, V.M. took the attitude that with the exception of IRVING POTASH and BLACKIE MYERS, he was not getting the proper support.

Confidential Informant T-18 advised that conferences were held on July 14, 1944 among Communist leaders of the N.M.U., which included SCOTTY EDWARDS and JOSEPH SWEAT. According to the Informant, SWEAT had protested donating more money by the N.M.U., pointing out that they had given \$5,000 already.

Confidential Informant T-12 advised on July 17, 1944, that TONY RIBAUDO, member of the East Harlem Section of the Communist Party, was a campaign manager for V.M. According to the Informant, TONY RIBAUDO worked with JOSEPH ROBERTS of the Kings County Communist Political Association in this connection. (c)

Confidential Informant T-18 advised on July 19, 1944, that Mr. HEDLEY STONE, Communist official of the N.M.U., was working in V.M.'s campaign and considered donating \$2,000 to it as did IRVING POTASH, Communist leader of the Furrier's Union.

On July 21, 1944, Confidential Informant T-41, of known reliability, advised that practically the entire New York County Communist Political Association membership is concentrating on V.M.'s campaign.

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According to the "New York Times" for July 29, 1944, fifteen American Legion leaders from the five New York Boroughs urged, in a joint statement, that "all patriotic men and women irrespective of partisan politics" vote against V.M. in Tuesday's primary. He was attacked as being a Communist, who, during 1940, consistently voted against measures vitally needed in the interest of national defense."

In the "New York Daily Mirror" for July 31, 1944, in an editorial entitled, "MOSCOW'S VITO", reflected in part the following: "V.M., sniveling little pro-Communist who stood out against this country as JOE STALIN's sole representative in the Congress of the United States will seek the Republican and Democratic nominations, in addition to that of the American Labor Party, which he already owns, in the primary elections tomorrow.

"In our opinion, as an official he is utterly no good, a liability to the City of New York, a disgrace to the Nation's Congress and an enemy of everything that American Democracy should stand for."

"If elected he will continue to represent, as he has represented in the past, the Communist Party of Moscow and the 'interests of the Soviet Union in our Nation's Congress, which he dispises'."

1946

Confidential Informant T-5 reported that on May 17, 1946, at a meeting of Communist Party club leaders at the Hotel Diplomat in New York City, ROBERT THOMPSON, then New York State Communist Party Chairman, stated that MARCANTONIO had to be kept in Congress.

The "Morning Freiheit" of August 10, 1946, reflected that a Box on the front page makes a special appeal for the support of Congressman V.M. in the forthcoming primary. It was stated, "Among the candidates who have demonstrated with acts that they can be depended upon, a special place is occupied by the well tested fighter, Congressman VITO MARCANTONIO. His excellent record has endeared him to the broad masses in New York, as well as throughout the country."

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Confidential Informant T-12 advised on October 7, 1946, that ROSE WORTIS had sent some comrades up to V.M.'s headquarters to do either speaking or canvassing, depending on what TONY RIBAUDO, V.M.'s campaign manager, wants them to do. According to the Informant, a comrade was also sent to check to see if all the comrades did in fact show up. The Informant further advised that ROSE WORTIS had also arranged for some financial support for V.M. (C)

Confidential Informant T-42, of known reliability, advised in August, 1946, that the Waterfront Section of the Communist Party, like other Communist groups throughout the New York City area, participated in the election drive to nominate V.M. during the recent primary election in the 18th Congressional District.

Confidential Informant T-17 advised on August 14, 1946 that the Communist Party arranged for the printing of a tabloid to be used in the campaign of Congressman VITO MARCANTONIO. The tabloid was not to reflect sponsorship of the Communist Party and was to combat the adverse publicity caused by a series of articles in the "New York Daily Mirror". It should be noted that a series of articles exposing V.M. commenced in the August 4, 1946 edition of the "Daily Mirror". They were written by JUSTIN GILBERT and ERWIN SALVESON, and reflected very adversely on V.M.'s political career, alleging crime and Communist hookups. (C)

Confidential Informant T-43, of known reliability, advised that prior to October 7, 1946, New York County Headquarters of the Communist Party, issued a directive to all branch executives to instruct their members to report to V.M.'s campaign headquarters to help with the campaign.

Confidential Informant T-44, of known reliability, reported that in November, 1946, the Communist Party inaugurated a drive throughout the country to mobilize its forces to form citizens committees to support V.M. in the event he became implicated in the election murder of JOSEPH SCOTTORIGGIO. (Information concerning SCOTTORIGGIO murder is being set out in later pages.)

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Confidential Informant T-43 advised that at a meeting of the upper West Side Section of the New York Communist Party in December, 1946, ISRAEL AMTER stated in a speech that if it were not for the Communist Party, V.M. would have been defeated in the recent election.

1947

Confidential Informant T-23 stated on April 7, 1947, that V.M. was putting pressure on union and Communist Party people to go up to V.M.'s district and help pull out the 6,500 sure votes. The Informant advised that ABBOT SEMAN, from V.M.'s headquarters, had stated that a dozen polls in V.M.'s district were not covered and requested that people be sent to cover them.

On July 17, 1947, Confidential Informant T-12 advised that SIMON GERSON, Legislative Director, New York State Communist Party, and Congressman V.M. were working together to put certain candidates of their own choosing across in the 1947 elections.

The "New York Journal American" for July 28, 1947, points out in an article, "with his political future at stake, pro-Communist Representative V.M. today rallied all left wing elements in a desperate effort to hang on to his control of the Eighteenth District in tomorrow's primary election." The article continued that though his own name was not on the ballot, V.M. must get democrats in this district in leadership so as to obtain the Democratic nomination.

Confidential Informant T-5 advised on July 23, 1947, that the Yorkville Section of the Communist Party, through its organizer, L. FERESTMAN, has instructed all Communist Party clubs within the section to assist V.M. in his campaign to elect MARTIN X. CAWLEY as district leader of the Democratic Party. The Informant stated that V.M. is supporting CAWLEY, as CAWLEY has promised to nominate V.M. on the Democratic ticket, otherwise V.M. could not get the Democratic nomination. The Informant added that all clubs in the Yorkville Section cancelled regular membership meetings so that members could report in a body to V.M.'s headquarters.

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Confidential Informant T-47, of known reliability, member of the Club W-42, Thomas Jefferson Section, New York County Communist Party, reported on July 22nd, 1947 "Members were urged to go to VITO MARCANTONIO's headquarters on 1st Avenue between 77th and 78th Streets to help out in the primary work."

Confidential Informant T-36, of known reliability, member of the Chelsea Section, New York County Communist Party, reported on July 29th, 1947, that he had been instructed by BERT MILLER, Chelsea Section Secretary, to report to American Labor Party Headquarters at 1484 First Avenue, New York City, for the purpose of canvassing for the primary elections. Informant advised that he reported as instructed, signed a book at ALP Headquarters, and was handed about 12 names and addresses to canvass. Informant stated that he found the various individuals he contacted were not so pleased when he mentioned that he was canvassing for FRANK HOLECEK and GRACE D. COX in the 8th A.D.

Confidential Informant T-48, of known reliability, a member of the Youth Club, Lower Manhattan Section, New York County Communist Party, reported that he attended a meeting on July 22nd, 1947, at the close of which the members in attendance were told by SYLVIA WOLFE, an executive of the Youth Club, that for the rest of the week, they would have to canvass in the Yorkville District for Committeeman CAWLEY in order that he could be elected so that when MARCANTONIO ran in 1948, he, MARCANTONIO, could get permission to run on the Democratic slate as well as his own.

Confidential Informant T-48 advised that he, SYLVIA WOLFE and JEANETTE MARGOSIAN, members of the above club, canvassed for CAWLEY on the nights of July 24th, 25th and 28th, 1947. T-48 further advised that he observed Communist Party members from the Sacco-Vanzetti Club were also canvassing for CAWLEY. They were all working out of MARCANTONIO's headquarters, 1484 First Avenue, New York City.

Confidential Informant T-45, of known reliability, a member of the Herman Bottcher Club, Yorkville Section, New York County Communist Party, reported that he was urged by LOU IRVING, Yorkville Section organizer, when Informant reported back from vacation to the club headquarters on July 28th, 1947, to help get out the Democrats who had pledged to vote for CAWLEY, the pro-Marcantonio candidate. T-45 reported to MARCANTONIO's headquarters at 1484 First Avenue too late to do any canvassing and was given a job copying names of people who had pledged to vote for CAWLEY from some sheets on to separate cards.

T-45 in his report dated August 13th, 1947, advised that LOU IRVING at a membership meeting of the Herman Bottcher Club on the same date spoke on "our past local elections in the 18th Congressional District and said that it was a very unfortunate defeat that the pro-Marcantonio progressive candidates were not elected and said we all know how tough it is to defeat a machine candidate, and this is far from a progressive or liberal area, especially between 86th and 92nd Street, but we should have put more effort in the job, and it was again the fault of too little and too late".

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Confidential Informant T-46, of known reliability, advised on October 23, 1947, that according to a report prepared by the New York State Communist Party Chairman, ROBERT THOMPSON, the 1948 reelection of V.M. was one of the primary objectives of the Communist Party.

1948

Confidential Informant T-25 advised that he was approached by JUAN EMMANUELLI, head of the lower Harlem Section of the Communist Party, for a contribution to V.M.'s election campaign.

On August 12, 1948, Confidential Informant T-50, of known reliability, advised that JOHN NOTO, Western New York Sub-District Chairman of the Communist Party, reported that the Communist Party had been the driving force in V.M.'s election, and had fought against the forces who had wanted to kick him out.

Confidential Informant T-51, of known reliability, advised that on August 24, 1948, V.M. sent a communication to ISIDORE SEGUN, Chairman of the Bronx County Communist Party, urging the return of the unsold \$1.20 tickets to the WALLACE Yankee Stadium Rally.

On September 10, 1948, Confidential Informant T-5 advised that V.M. spoke at a WALLACE-TAYLOR election rally held at Yankee Stadium on this date. The Informant stated that to the best of his knowledge, all tickets which were sold in advance in Queens County, were sold through Communist Party clubs. The Informant added that the tickets were issued by an ALP executive who was also a Communist Party member.

On September 14, 1948, Confidential Informant T-52, of known reliability, advised of a special membership meeting of all the comrades in the Village Section of the Communist Party, which was held at 430 Sixth Avenue. The Informant stated that the Jefferson School of Social Science, the MARCANTONIO Campaign and the current fund drive were discussed. The Informant stated that the meeting was called on this date to carry out plans made over the weekend to begin an all out fight to prevent the defeat of Congressman V.M.

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The Informant stated that GEORGE BLAKE CHARNEY of the Chelsea Lower West Side Region of the Communist Party, spoke to the group saying that the forces they have sent up to date to help V.M. from this and other sections were entirely insufficient. He said one entire section from each Communist Party region was designated to be transferred intact up to the "Marc Area" to work for V.M. doing canvassing, etc. He said each section would be responsible for a sector of approximately ten election districts. Each branch club will be given an election district. There will be direct interlocking with the ALP and the work will be coordinated. He said that another purpose which is being served in moving so many comrades into the "Marc Area" is to build the Party in this area. They want this area solidly behind V.M.

Confidential Informant T-6 advised that an emergency meeting of all section and club executives of the upper West Side Region of the Communist Party was held at Unity Center Headquarters on September 20, 1948. The Informant stated that the meeting had a dual purpose; first, that all members of the West Side Region were to drop everything and report for canvassing work in the V.M. campaign; second, that the only other activity permitted was to be the daily picketing in front of the Federal Court House at Foley Square.

Confidential Informant T-52, of known reliability, advised that several Communists went to the new V.M. office at 1437 Third Avenue to get out ALP mail and to canvass for votes. The Informant stated most of the Communists were from the lower side region, and the Informant said he was told by SORKI GAY, Educational Director of the Village Section, that this new office was the one out of which the Communists would be working. The Informant stated that GAY was in charge of all the Communist workers handling the mail from this office. The Informant reported the above September 22, 1948.

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1949

Confidential Informant T-32 advised on August 29, 1949, that he had heard that SAUL MILLS returned from China and is now reportedly directing V.M.'s election campaign. It is noted that according to the New York Legislative Manual for 1949, prepared by THOMAS J. CURRAN, Secretary of the State of New York, V.M. is listed as Chairman of the ALP, and SAUL MILLS is listed as one of the members of the State Executive Committee of the ALP.

Confidential Informant T-5 advised on October 5, 1949, of a rally held at the Sunnyside Gardens, 44th Street and Queens Boulevard, New York City. The Informant stated that V.M. was one of the speakers at this rally, and that the tickets sold in advance were sold by members of the Communist Party clubs in Queens.

Confidential Informant T-8 advised that a rally was held on October 10, 1949, at 102nd Street and 101st Avenue in Jamaica, New York. The Informant stated that V.M. spoke in Italian and was called a liar by people gathered there, and an attempt was made to throw him off the sound truck, which was thwarted by V.M.'s bodyguard. The Informant advised that later at an executive meeting of the Ozone Park Club of the Communist Party, arrangements were made to have a Communist Party member cover all election districts to get out the ALP vote. It was suggested at this meeting that any comrade who did not contribute to the ALP election, be reported to county headquarters and be expelled if they did not start showing up for work in the campaign and contribute like they were supposed to.

Confidential Informant T-29 advised on October 14, 1949, that V.M. spoke at an affair originally billed as a dance, but later changed to a rally, due to the verdict of guilty handed down in the trial of the eleven Communist leaders in which BEN DAVIS was a defendant. According to the Informant, V.M. spoke for DAVIS, a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party who was convicted of violation of the Smith Act.

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In the "New York Times" for October 17, 1949, it was reported that LUIS MUNOZ MARIN, Governor of Puerto Rico, urged Puerto Ricans living in New York City to disassociate themselves from V.M. lest they be falsely accused of favoring V.M.'s Communist Party political ideologies.

In the "New York Times" for October 17, 1949, it was reported that V.M., candidate for Mayor in the 1949 election, in referring to the conviction of the eleven Communist leaders in Federal Court last week, stated "If defending the Constitutional rights of Communists makes me a Red, it is okay by me."

In the October 29, 1949 issue of "Romanul American", there appeared an editorial which urged Romanian Americans in New York to cast their votes for V.M. for Mayor and for BENJAMIN DAVIS for Councilman. The editorial stated that of the three candidates for Mayor of New York City, V.M. was the only representative who deserved the vote of the people.

It is noted that "Romanul American", a Detroit, Michigan publication, is the official organ of the Romanian Section of the International Workers Order.

Confidential Informant T-42 advised that an open air rally was held on November 1, 1949 in front of the N.M.U. Headquarters, 346 West 17th Street, New York City, in the interests of V.M., ALP candidate for Mayor, and BEN DAVIS, candidate for City Councilman. According to the Informant, the Chairman of the rally was TED WEAL, member of the Water-front Section of the Communist Party and member of the N.M.U.

1950

Confidential Informant T-54, of known reliability, advised that V.M. attended a seminar on "The Teaching of Marxism" at the Jefferson School of Social Science, New York City, from August 21-25, 1950, wherein support to V.M. was urged.

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• On November 1, 1950, Confidential Informant T-5 advised that he had received orders through the Communist Party in Queens County, New York, to report to the ALP office at 331 East 75th Street, New York, to assist in canvassing in the V.M. district.

On the same date, Confidential Informant T-10 advised that individuals from his district in Queens County have been ordered to report at 1287 Second Avenue, New York City, in order to do canvassing work for V.M.

On October 20, 1950, Confidential Informant T-9 reported that a meeting of the Bainbridge Club of the ALP was held on October 18, 1950, after everyone returned from canvassing the neighborhood for the ALP candidates. According to the Informant, all of the canvassers had to report to DANNY GREENWALD, a member of the Bedford Club of the Communist Party, Bronx County, New York. The Informant further advised that the Chairman of the meeting was CARL TROST, ALP candidate for New York State Assembly and a member of the Communist Party. According to the Informant, TROST said that a telegram came from V.M. which stated that the sale of tickets to the Madison Square Garden meeting, scheduled for October 24th, was not going very well, and V.M. asked that the members of the Bainbridge ALP Club go out and sell tickets, so that the Garden would be filled for the scheduled meeting.

On October 18, 1950, Confidential Informant T-55, of known reliability, advised that without question, the dynamic force in the ALP is the Communist Party. He said that every Communist Party member, with the exception of a few National leaders, is enrolled in the ALP. He stated that it is regarded as a political obligation by each and every Communist Party member that he enroll and vote ALP.

According to Confidential Informant T-55, during an election campaign and particularly when V.M. is running for reelection, every section of the Communist Party is called upon to allocate members to staff ALP headquarters. All Communist Party members are required to do canvassing work, and in various other ways, participate in the campaign, so that the ALP may get the largest possible vote for its candidates.

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The Informant stated in V.M.'s district, the Eighteenth Congressional District, every election district has a Communist Party captain with two or three assistants assigned to him. All campaign workers must work long hours and their activities are closely supervised by Communist Party leaders to whom they report for assignment. Any member failing to assist in canvassing work is reported back to his club for disciplinary action.

The Informant estimated that 90% of the election workers, during an ALP campaign, are Communist Party members. He explained that V.M., as State Chairman of the ALP, makes extremely high demands on the Communist Party, and most of the time gets his own way. He advised that V.M.'s contact man at Communist Party Headquarters is GEORGE BLAKE, New York County Communist Party Organizer. V.M. also has contact with WILLIAM NORMAN, Chairman of the New York State Communist Party. According to the Informant, V.M.'s contacts with either BLAKE or NORMAN would be made surreptitiously at some point away from Communist Party Headquarters. In this connection, the Informant advised that V.M.'s Secretary is LIL LANDAU, an old time Communist Party member, who was placed with V.M. by the Communist Party. The Informant stated that LANDAU is at Communist Party Headquarters at least three or four times a week, conferring with either BILL NORMAN or GEORGE BLAKE. It was the Informant's opinion that LANDAU is the liaison between V.M. and Communist Party Headquarters, and it is only on rare occasions that V.M. need make any personal contact. The Informant noted that while V.M. never goes near Communist Party Headquarters, he apparently has no objection to Communist Party officials appearing at his headquarters. The Informant stated that GEORGE BLAKE appears at V.M.'s headquarters many times during an election campaign and their meetings are made openly with no attempts made to keep others from knowing who BLAKE is.

The Informant advised that any funds contributed by the Communist Party for V.M.'s campaign, are given to V.M. in cash, and no records would ever disclose Communist Party financial support of the ALP. The Informant recalled one instance during the 1948 election campaign when WILLIAM NORMAN

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was looking for BERNIE ~~CHESTER~~, State Communist Party Treasurer, stating that he needed \$15,000 for V.M.'s campaign.

The Informant advised that there is usually no friction between V.M. and the Communist Party because V.M. invariably is 100% in agreement with the Party on political issues. The Informant also spoke of the 1945 split in the ALP and said that the Liberal Party, which was formed as a result of the split, is, in his opinion, 100% non-Communist.

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V. ACTIVITIES IN CONNECTION WITH PUERTO RICAN GROUPS

Activities in Connection With Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico

It is noted that the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, on April 21, 1949, was designated by the Attorney General of the United States as an organization which "seek(s) to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means".

SA JOHN M. HANSELL of the New York Office advised that a banquet was held at the Hotel Commodore in New York City on February 21, 1943, to commemorate the birth of "Pueblos Hispanos", official propaganda organ of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico. Agent HANSELL reported that VITO MARCANTONIO was one of the speakers present at this meeting, who stated that he was working for the independence of Puerto Rico.

In the newspaper "Pueblos Hispanos" for March 11, 1943, page 2, it was reported that hundreds of persons attended a meeting held March 3, 1943 in the Club Obrero Espanol to applaud the work done by "Pueblos Hispanos" during its first year of publication. It was reported that Congressman VITO MARCANTONIO made the opening speech, in which he promised to continue his work for the independence of Puerto Rico.

On March 31, 1943, the "Daily Worker" carried a news item about an intensive campaign to be conducted among the Spanish speaking people in Harlem for the immediate release of Spanish Republican prisoners in North Africa. The meeting was to be held at the Club Obrero Espanol and was to be addressed by Congressman VITO MARCANTONIO and one JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER, Executive Secretary of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.

On April 16, 1943, Confidential Informant T-57, of known reliability, advised that VITO MARCANTONIO attended a meeting of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico in the Club Obrero Espanol in New York City. Informant stated that others in attendance at this meeting were OSCAR COLLAZO, President of the Nationalist Party and JULIO PINTO GANDIA.

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Confidential Informant T-38 advised on June 25, 1943 that a meeting was held in Park Palace in honor of PEDRO ~~ALBIZU CAMPOS~~, at which V.M. was the speaker. According to this informant, V.M. arranged through JAMES V. DENNETT, Director of the Bureau of Prisons, for special privileges for CORRETJER and CAMPOS while they were incarcerated in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia.

In the newspaper "Pueblos Hispanos" for June 26, 1943, there appeared an article entitled "Welcome...ALBIZU CAMPOS", which announced a meeting to be held at Park Palace, 5th Avenue and 110th Street, New York City, on June 25, 1950. The article went on to say that Congressman V.M. and BENJAMIN DAVIS, JR. were listed as two of the speakers for this occasion.

In "Pueblos Hispanos" for September 18, 1943, page 4, it was reported that the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico would celebrate the 75th anniversary of the proclamation of the republic in Puerto Rico on the 23rd of September, with a great meeting in the rooms of Park Palace, 110th Street and 5th Avenue, New York City. The principal speakers were reported by this article as V.M., EARL BROWDER, Secretary General of the Communist Party, USA, Dr. RAMON ~~del~~ VALLE, Colombian orator and JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER, Secretary General of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.

On December 11, 1943, Confidential Informant T-38 advised that the Nationalist Party has become less violent under the guidance of EARL BROWDER, Secretary of the Communist Party and V.M., U. S. Congressman, District #20. According to this informant, public functions of the Nationalist Party were frequently attended by EARL BROWDER and V.M.

On May 30, 1944, Confidential Informant T-38 advised that V.M. promised the executives of the Nationalist Party that he would make a confederation of all the societies he directs to make an appeal for the independence of Puerto Rico, and that from then on, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS should be recognized as the President of the Republic of Puerto Rico. According to the informant, V.M. stated that inasmuch as he has been named the adopted son of Puerto Rico, he will take up his residence there as soon as Puerto Rico gains her independence; that the Yankee empire in Puerto Rico must be ended as well as the criminal act which was then being committed by keeping CAMPOS in a hospital prison. He referred to the American Government as wanting to rob the people of Puerto Rico.

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A full page advertisement which appeared in "Pueblos Hispanos", July 5, 1944, reflected eleven reasons why Puerto Ricans should vote for V.M. The most pertinent of these reasons as related by this article are quoted as follows:

"1. V.M. defends the independence of Puerto Rico and has placed before Congress a bill for its recognition, guaranteeing of economic and international rights.

"2. V.M. defended generously and free of charge the political prisoners of Puerto Rico.

"3. V.M. was successful in bringing about the removal of tyrant BLANTON WINSHIP.

"5. V.M. obtained guarantee of citizenship for Puerto Rican immigrants.

"6. V.M. has defended the rights of the Puerto Ricans of New York to obtain work, to get relief benefits.

"9. V.M. defends the reelection of the New Deal and the Good Neighbor policy."

In the newspaper "Pueblos Hispanos" for August 19, 1944, page 1, column 1, there appeared a letter received from V.M. thanking JUAN ANTONIO CORRETIJER of "Pueblos Hispanos" for the support which was given him during the past election campaign.

On August 24, 1944, Confidential Informant T-58 advised that he was told by PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, Nationalist leader that V.M. is a politician and he owes most of his popularity to Puerto Rico. CAMPOS stated that he did not approve of all V.M.'S views and in some instances his views have been harmful to the Nationalist cause. Informant added that CAMPOS does not speak this way of V.M. in front of groups of visitors.

Confidential Informant T-58 advised on December 4, 1944 that V.M. was planning to attend the Congress for the Independence of Puerto Rico, to be held in the island next week. Informant stated that V.M. has been in constant contact with ALBIZU CAMPOS from whom V.M. is taking all instructions.

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Informant stated that V.M. has compromised with the Nationalist Party to give a real battle in Puerto Rico and believes there will be some good results from this fight.

On December 11, 1944, Confidential Informant T-38 advised that V.M. informed the executives of the Nationalist Party that he was refused a priority to take a plane to Puerto Rico to attend the Congress for the Independence of Puerto Rico. Informant stated that he learned from JUAN ALAMO DIAZ that the officers of the Party do not place much confidence in V.M. and believe that Washington may be using him to spy on the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.

The following article appeared in the January 1, 1949 issue of "Liberacion", pertaining to a message sent by the subject to the annual assembly of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.

"V.M., Congressional Representative for the 18th District, sent the following message to the annual assembly of the Nationalist Party, held in the Atheneum on December 19, 1948:

"My heartiest congratulations at the time that the Nationalist movement is holding its historic convention. Permit me to assure you that I shall present my bill during the next session of Congress. I realize that there cannot be a permanent solution of the problem of Puerto Rico until that nation has absolute liberty. I shall continue my fight with the consistent cooperation of the Puerto Ricans and victory will be ours."

"Dr. ALBINO CAMPOS himself read the message of sympathy from V.M. to the assembly."

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Convencion Pro Puerto Rico

Confidential Informant T-25 advised that the first meeting of the Convencion Pro Puerto Rico was called by V.M. for September 15, 1947. Informant made available on September 23, 1947, a circular put out by V.M. and in possession of the New York Office, announcing this first meeting. Informant added that the Convencion Pro Puerto Rico was completely dominated by Communist leaders among the Puerto Rican element in New York City.

On September 23, 1947, Confidential Informant T-25 advised of a second meeting of the Convencion Pro Puerto Rico by Representative V.M., which was held at Park Palace, 110th Street and 5th Avenue, New York City, and presided over by the subject. Informant added that the above organization is a coalition of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, the Communist Party of Puerto Rico and the ~~Asociacion~~ Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico.

On September 23, 1947, Confidential Informant T-25 advised that V.M. actually dictated the manifesto for the Convencion Pro Puerto Rico. He stated that one JESUS ~~COLON~~ had been delegated to draw up the manifesto, but he advised the informant that he had little part in it as it had been dictated by V.M. to his secretary, MANUEL MEDINA.

On October 23, 1947, Confidential Informant T-25 advised of an emergency meeting of the Executive Board, held at the headquarters of the "Pan American Grocers Association", Madison Avenue and 102nd Street on October 22, 1947. Informant stated that V.M. outlined the action that should be taken in combatting adverse publicity caused by a series of articles in the New York "World Telegram", the daily newspaper.

On October 28, 1947, Confidential Informant T-25 advised of another meeting of the Convencion Pro Puerto Rico for the purpose of combatting "World Telegram" adverse publicity. The meeting was held on October 27, 1947 and addressed by V.M. and arrangements were made to picket the "World Telegram".

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Confidential Informant T-25 advised that V.M. took charge of a picket line in front of the "World Telegram" newspaper building on October 31, 1947, between the hours 12 noon and 1:50 P.M. Informant stated that those marching in the picket line were:

1. Asociacion Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico
2. NMU
3. Communist Party
4. Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico

The informant stated that V.M. marched with BEN DAVIS, National Committee member of the Communist Party and EUGENE CONNOLLY, former Communist Party member. Informant added that PAUL ALAZZI, member of the Waterfront Section of the Communist Party and professional organizer for the NMU at that time, was the marshal for the picket line when it subsequently marched down to the NMU Headquarters for speeches. Informant stated that V.M. was the principal speaker.

On January 12, 1948, Confidential Informant T-59, of known reliability, made available photographs of V.M., his bodyguard and EUGENE P. CONNOLLY leading the picket line during the picketing of the New York "World Telegram" on October 31, 1947, by members of the NMU and the Convencion Pro Puerto Rico.

On November 2, 1947, Confidential Informant T-25 advised that the text of a protest letter prepared by the subject organization in connection with the picketing of the offices of the New York "World Telegram" was dictated by Representative V.M.

Asociacion Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico

On March 28, 1944, there appeared an article in the newspaper "La Prensa" which reflected that the Asociacion Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico plans to hold a banquet in honor of Representative V.M. at the Hotel McAlpin.

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Confidential Informant T-25 advised that under pressure from V.M., the Asociacion Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico was endorsing his candidacy for Mayor of New York City. According to the informant, Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION de GRACIAS, President of the Association and LORENZO PINEIRO, President of the New York Junta of the Association, were both angry and expressed surprise that V.M. would force them in such a way. They stated that V.M. has always "been defending the independence of Puerto Rico and has also been very closely associated with the Communists". This, according to the informant, was the only objection in supporting him. The informant stated that V.M. sent one of his trusted associates to interview ALBIZU CAMPOS and that he promised the support of the members of the Nationalist Party. According to the informant, V.M. put pressure on the Asociacion Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico by telling Dr. GRACIAS that "if the Asociacion does not come out officially for me, then I will start a campaign for the recognition of ALBIZU CAMPOS as the only leader in the independence of Puerto Rico movement."

According to the newspaper "La Prensa" for September 17, 1949, it was reported that Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION de GRACIAS, leader of the Puerto Rican Independence Party, urged all Puerto Rican voters in New York City to elect Representative V.M. for Mayor of New York City.

On November 4, 1949, Confidential Informant T-60, of known reliability, advised of a Puerto Rican rally held at 108th Street and Madison Avenue, sponsored by the Puerto Rican and American Labor Party leaders. The theme of the rally was to reelect V.M. Informant stated that GILBERTO CONCEPCION de GRACIAS, Puerto Rican President of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico, came to New York City to aid in the V.M. campaign and to assist other American Labor Party candidates. According to the informant, V.M. ended the meeting showing the crowd how to vote the Communist line."

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Partido Comunista Puertorriqueno
(Communist Party of Puerto Rico)

On January 16, 1948, Confidential Informant T-61, of known reliability, advised that CESAR ANDREU IGLESIAS, President of the Partido Comunista Puertorriqueno, had stated that he had a conversation with V.M. and that V.M. had asked him and the Partido Comunista Puertorriqueno to get petition signatures urging the election of V.M.

In the "Daily Worker" for August 9, 1949, page 2, column 3, there appeared an article entitled "V.M., GUINIER, TO SPEAK AT RALLY". This article stated that V.M. and GUINIER, designated American Labor Party candidates for Mayor and Manhattan Borough President, respectively, would address an election rally, Thursday, at 8 P.M. in the Club Obrero Espanol, 1490 Madison Avenue, New York City.

It is noted that on March 18, 1948, Confidential Informant T-25 advised that the Club Obrero Espanol has been in existence for the past ten years among the Spanish speaking element in New York City and has consistently supported Communist sponsored organizations through direct financial aid and the use of its club rooms for addresses by such known Communists as WILLIAM Z. FOSTER.

In the newspaper "La Prensa" for September 15, 1949, page 1, in an article entitled "The Communists of Puerto Rico Will Campaign for V.M.", it was stated as follows:

"The Communist Party of Puerto Rico will make an appeal to the Puerto Rican voters of New York City to help to reelect V.M. as Mayor of the city, according to the statement made today by a Communist spokesman.

"CESAR ANDREU IGLESIAS, President of the local Communist Party, stated that an appeal would be made through a campaign of letters written to the islanders who have become residents of New York City.

"We are delighted to know that V.M. is a candidate for Mayor of New York, said ANDREU."

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Confidential Informant T-61 advised of a meeting of the Partido Comunista Puertorriqueno held on December 3, 1949. At this meeting ABRAHAM LUIS PENA, former member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico, stated that the Communist Party in New York City was completely mobilized to work in the V.M. campaign, and that in V.M.'S district in New York City, the anti-MARCANTONIO Puerto Ricans were not even allowed to speak due to the insults from pro-Communist Puerto Ricans.

According to this informant, GILBERTO CONCEPCION de GRACIAS, President of the Asociacion Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico, asked the advice of V.M. while on a trip to New York City from Puerto Rico for the purpose of assisting V.M. He questioned V.M. about his political organizations and propaganda methods and V.M. reportedly replied, "Work with the Commies".

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VI. KNOWN ACTIVITIES IN CONNECTION WITH
PUERTO RICAN NATIONALIST LEADERS

Information in possession of the New York Office does not definitely reflect when VITO MARCANTONIO first became interested in the activities of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico. However, an article in the NEW YORK SUN of July 27, 1936 reflects that MARCANTONIO cabled Judge ROBERT A. COOPER District Judge, Puerto Rico, requesting him to postpone the trial of 8 Puerto Rican Nationalists charged with conspiracy to overthrow U. S. authority.

In an article dated July 4, 1936 in the NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, MARCANTONIO is stated to have argued a motion for a new trial for PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and other Nationalists sentenced for the charges noted above. MARCANTONIO, according to this article, contended that the jury was prejudiced, and that he possessed affidavits to bear this out.

In the NEW YORK TIMES of July 8, 1936, it was reflected that VITO MARCANTONIO would return to New York the next week bringing with him the trial records and other documents necessary to preparing an appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

According to the NEW YORK HERALD of September 9, 1936, VITO MARCANTONIO was a principal speaker at a State gathering in Lower Harlem, at which time he pledged his support to the effort to reopen the case of CAMPOS and his co-defendants.

Regarding the above trial, it should be noted by way of background, that public records in San Juan reflect that during the early 1930's, the NPPR engaged in a few outbreaks of violence. On October 24, 1935, in a gun battle with police, four Nationalists were killed. Several bombings were reported in 1935. On February 23, 1936, Chief FRANCIS RIGGS of the Island Police was shot and killed by the Nationalists.

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As a result of the above, on July 31, 1936, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and seven other Nationalist leaders were convicted in Federal Court for inciting rebellion. CAMPOS was confined to the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary from July 31, 1936 until June 3, 1943. He was at that time and still is the president of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.

JUAN A. CORRETJER and LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ were sentenced along with CAMPOS and served six years in Atlanta Federal Penitentiary.

JULIO PINTO GANDIA was later arrested and convicted on November 8, 1938 of attempting to assassinate Federal Judge ROBERT A. COOPER in San Juan. It should be noted that COOPER presided at the original trial of CAMPOS. GANDIA subsequently served five years at the Federal Penitentiary at Petersburg, Virginia.

CORRETJER was Acting President of the NPPR during a portion of CAMPOS' incarceration and later served as National Secretary of this Party and director of PUEBLOS HISPANOS, its publication. GANDIA was acting president in 1937 and a leader in the Nationalist Party thereafter. LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ has been the National Treasurer of the NPPR.

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

In an article in the EL INTRANSIGENTE, weekly organ of the NPPR for January 18, 1941, page 4, there appeared a quoted statement of VITO MARCANTONIO commenting on his visit to the Nationalists confined at Atlanta Penitentiary. He stated: "In December, I visited Dr. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ and ANTONIO CORRETJER in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia. I take this opportunity to advise their friends in Puerto Rico that the three leaders enjoy perfect health. The test of the Pan-American policies and the Good Neighbor Policy is in the treatment accorded Puerto Ricans by the United States."

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"Our faith is certainly subject to controversy when we confine in our penitentiaries individuals whose only crimes have been to fight for the liberty and independence of Puerto Rico."

Confidential Informant T-38 advised by report dated June 12, 1943, that MARCANTONIO held a private meeting with CAMPOS at the Columbus Hospital, New York City. It should be noted that upon his release from the Atlanta Penitentiary in 1943, CAMPOS was confined to bed at the Columbus Hospital, New York City, for several months.

On December 31, 1943, Confidential Informant T-63, of known reliability, advised that MARCANTONIO was acting as CAMPOS' lawyer.

On June 27, 1944, Confidential Informant T-50, of known reliability, advised that he had learned from PINTO GANDIA, at that time Secretary general in the NPPR, that the expenses for the maintenance of CAMPOS at the hospital were paid for by a group of wealthy friends, among whom are some very good friends of MARCANTONIO.

Confidential Informant T-38 advised on May 7, 1944, that a meeting was held on this date in New York City. According to informant, the Secretary General of the NPPR brought a message which declared that the NPPR had decided to support VITO MARCANTONIO in his next electoral campaign. According to informant, MARCANTONIO and CAMPOS had a long conference.

Confidential Informant T-64, of known reliability, advised on May 12, 1944, that upon his release from Atlanta Penitentiary, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS gave his address as Care of VITO MARCANTONIO, 20 Vesey Street, New York City.

In the monthly periodical ~~PUERTO RICO~~ for April, 1944, there appeared an article entitled: "Grand Commemoration of the 7th Anniversary of the Palm Sunday Massacre".

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VITO MARCANTONIO spoke before the meeting and told of his negotiations in favor of the unconditional freedom for Mr. PEDRO CAMPOS, stressing the necessity that the United States has of commuting his probationary sentence with no more delay. MARCANTONIO praised CAMPOS' work, calling him the only true leader of Puerto Rico.

From the effects taken from the home of PEDRO CAMPOS at the time of his arrest in San Juan, Puerto Rico on November 3, 1950, a letter was obtained dated August 19, 1949 addressed to OSCAR COLLAZO, Secretary of the Nationalist Local Board, New York City, and signed by JULIO DE SANTIAGO, who at that time was National Treasurer of the Nationalist Party in San Juan. A summary of the contents of this letter, translated from Spanish, are as follows:

The letter advised that COLLAZO's letter had been received concerning the use of the Nationalist flag, and that COLLAZO's visit to the "Hovora le Bito Marcantonio" had pleased the writer very much. The letter advised COLLAZO of a strict surveillance kept on CAMPOS by the Insular Police and of the fact that during a visit to Puerto Rico, this surveillance was personally experienced by "Lawyer Medina", secretary of MARCANTONIO, when he (Medina) was with CAMPOS. The letter stated: "This plan of Yankee terrorism (the close surveillance of PEDRO CAMPOS) will produce an explosion at any moment." The letter stated that if VITO MARCANTONIO could come to Puerto Rico, but for a short time, it would be a great thing for the cause (NPPR cause).

With regard to the National Party flag, the letter advised that the United States is "enemy territory", and that to avoid trouble, this flag should not be flown in the United States at any Party functions.

It should be noted that according to TIME magazine, issue of November 13, 1950, members of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, aided by the Communist Party of Puerto Rico, according to Governor LUIS MUNOZ MARIN, made an attack on the

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Governor's residence and conducted an insurrection which spread to a number of points throughout the island. As a result, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, leader of the NPPR, was arrested for attempted murder and insurrection on November 3, 1950.

JULIO PINTO GANDIA

Confidential Informant T-588 of known reliability, advised on May 29, 1944, that JULIO P. GANDIA of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, met with VITO MARCANTONIO at 6 p.m. on the above date.

On May 29, 1944, Confidential Informant T-38 advised that JULIO P. GANDIA and VITO MARCANTONIO met with PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS at the Columbus Hospital, New York City. According to the informant, VITO MARCANTONIO was promised the entire cooperation of the NPPR in the election campaign. In return, VITO MARCANTONIO promised the executives of the NPPR that he would make a confederation of all of the societies which he directs to present an energetic appeal, not only for the independence of Puerto Rico, but also for CAMPOS to be recognized as president of Puerto Rico.

On March 3, 1945, Confidential Informant T-38 advised that he learned from JULIO P. GANDIA that GANDIA

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believed that he would not be arrested due to the influence of VITO MARCANTONIO.

It should be noted that on February 19, 1945, Confidential Informant T-38 advised that JULIO B. GANDIA was seeking legal advice in order to secure exemption from military service. According to the informant, GANDIA was doing this through the aid of Congressman VITO MARCANTONIO. Informant stated at that time that CAMPOS had stated that if GANDIA is imprisoned, it would be like cutting off his right hand.

JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER

On December 28, 1943, Confidential Informant T-63, of known reliability, advised that VITO MARCANTONIO told JUAN A. CORRETJER that he would see PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS at the hospital.

It should be noted that previously on October 22, 1943, T-63 had stated that CORRETJER met with VITO MARCANTONIO and discussed the plans that VITO MARCANTONIO had for visiting CAMPOS, head of the NPPR, at Columbus Hospital in New York City.

LUIS VELAZQUEZ

Confidential Informant T-64, of known reliability, advised on May 12, 1944, that LUIS VELAZQUEZ gave his address as Care of Honorable VITO MARCANTONIO, 20 Vesey Street, New York City. It should be noted that just prior to this time, VELAZQUEZ was released from the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia.

According to informant, VELAZQUEZ could always be reached through MARCANTONIO.

Confidential Informant T-65, of known reliability, advised on January 28, 1944, that VITO MARCANTONIO was acting as the attorney for LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ.

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VII. RELATIONSHIP WITH PRINCIPALS INVOLVED IN BLAIR HOUSE SHOOTING

OSCAR COLLAZO
GRISELIO TORRESOLA

Confidential Informant T-38 advised on April 16, 1944, that a celebration to commemorate the birthday of one of those men who died for the independence of Puerto Rico was held on April 16, 1944. According to informant, Mr. OSCAR COLLAZO was the master of ceremonies on this occasion, and one of the speakers was Congressman VITO MARCANTONIO. According to informant, MARCANTONIO stated that when the soldiers of World War II returned, there would be a revolution in which they would demand the freedom of nations, and from this revolution would result the independence of Puerto Rico. He said that is the reason the Russian soldiers were able to advance as they had, because Russia has recognized the independence of the nations of Europe.

On November 1, 1950, OSCAR COLLAZO and GRISELIO TORRESOLA engaged in a gun fight on the steps of President Truman's Blair House residence in Washington, D. C. in an attempt to assassinate the President. As a result of this fight, TORRESOLA was killed, and COLLAZO, who has since freely admitted his part in the assassination plot, was seriously wounded.

As a result of the abovementioned attack, a search was made by the U. S. Secret Service of the home of OSCAR COLLAZO in New York City. These agents discovered a letter in COLLAZO's home addressed to Mr. COLLAZO dated September 7, 1950, signed by VITO MARCANTONIO. The letter appears on VITO MARCANTONIO's letterhead as a member of the U.S. Congress. The context of the letter bears arrangements for an appointment for COLLAZO to meet MARCANTONIO on September 10, 1950.

A further investigation of the premises of the COLLAZOS at 173 Brook Avenue, Bronx, New York City, ,

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disclosed a postcard addressed to MRS. ROSA COLLAZO (the wife of OSCAR COLLAZO). The back of this postcard contained the heading "VITO MARCANTONIO POLITICAL ASSOCIATION, 247 East 116th Street" and was a form notice sent to the "captains". It advised MRS. ROSA COLLAZO that the next captain's meeting, which would be a very important one, would take place Friday, October 27th at 9:30 p.m. This card contained the signature of VITO MARCANTONIO.

At the time of the arrest and questioning of CARMEN TORRESOLA, wife of GRISELIO TORRESOLA, an introduction card was found at their home bearing the name Congressman VITO MARCANTONIO, 1484 First Avenue, New York City.

The card specified that it would serve to introduce GRISELIO TORRESOLA, whose address was 2387 Broadway, apartment 31, "who would like to see Congressman MARCANTONIO on Sunday afternoon at 247 East 116th Street".

It contained information that this appointment was being made through the efforts of Captain ROBERT ACEVEDO of the 16th Election District. The card was undated.

JUAN PIETRI, Treasurer of the Club Cultural Hispano del Bronx, a Nationalist Party controlled club in the Bronx, New York, advised that ROBERT ACEVEDO, a Nationalist Party member in New York, had returned to Puerto Rico sometime in September, 1950 to take part in the Nationalist uprising there. According to PIETRI, ROBERT ACEVEDO was killed in the uprising.

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VII ORGANIZATIONAL AFFILIATIONS

V. M. has been associated with the following organizations which have been declared by the Attorney General to be within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

1. American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born

Letterheads in the possession of the New York Office reflect that V. M. has been a national sponsor of the above organization during the years 1940, 1943, 1944, 1945 and 1946.

Confidential Informant T-11, of known reliability, advised in March, 1946, that V. M. was a sponsor for the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born.

Confidential Informant T-46, of known reliability, advised that the name of Congressman V. M., New York, appeared on an undated press release in which it was announced by Bishop ARTHUR W. MOULTON, Honorary Chairman, American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, 23 West 26th Street, New York City, that the subject was one of 64 prominent Americans who have accepted to serve as sponsors of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born for the coming year, (1950).

Confidential Informant T-43, of unknown reliability, but who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on November 25, 1941 that V. M. was on the Executive Committee of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born.

The "Daily Worker" of April 19, 1943, Page 4, contained an article styled, "National Leaders Honor Foreign Born Defenders," which reflected that V. M. spoke at a dinner in honor of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, held at the Biltmore Hotel, New York City, on April 17, 1943. He sharply warned against using deportation and denaturalization to "persecute" men like HARRY BRIDGES, stating, "to persecute people whose only crime is that they were prematurely anti-Fascist and are still militantly anti-Fascist. I refer to HARRY BRIDGES."

The "Daily Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

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In the "Daily Worker" of October 29, 1943, Page 4, appeared an article captioned, "Conference on Foreign Born Opens Saturday," which reflected that V.M. was to be a speaker at the 10th National Convention of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, to be held at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, on October 21, 1943.

The "Daily Worker" of March 31, 1941, Page 4, reflected that in a report of the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, September 26, 1945, Page 111, it is reflected that V.M. was the Chairman of the 5th Annual Conference of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, held at Atlantic City, New Jersey, on March 29, 30, 1941, while the Communist policy of isolationism was in force. This conference adopted the following as part of a resolution: "These and other expressions of discrimination and intolerance stem directly from efforts of the ROOSEVELT administration to involve America in the European war."

2. American Council on Soviet Relations

In the "Daily Worker" of July 22, 1942, Page 3, appeared an article styled, "Noted Citizens Urge F.D.R. to War on Finland," which reflected that V.M. was one of those who joined in an open letter to the President, sponsored by the American Council on Soviet Relations, urging that war be declared on Finland.

3. American League Against War and Fascism

An undated letterhead of the American League Against War and Fascism, received in 1937, listed V.M. as a member of its Advisory Board. In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, Appendix Part IX, First Section, Page 423, V.M. is listed as a speaker at a meeting held April 3 (year not given) at Madison Square Garden, New York City, under the auspices of the American League Against War and Fascism and another organization, to protest "gag legislation" pending before Congress and State Legislatures.

4. American Youth Congress

In the "Daily Worker" of July 4, 1941, Page 3, appeared an article captioned, "Youth Congress Opens Convention in Philadelphia," in which it was stated that V.M. was to speak at the 7th American Youth Congress that evening at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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In the "Washington Star" of February 9, 1941, an article appeared which reflected that the American Youth Congress sponsored a "town meeting of youth" on February 7 to 9, 1941 at Washington, D. C., at which V. M. spoke.

In the "Daily Worker" of January 30, 1941 appeared an article styled, "5,000 New York Youth to Meet Against Lend-Lease Bill", which reflected that V. M. would speak at a rally sponsored by the New York Youth Congress at the Mecca Temple, New York City, on the following Friday.

In "The Roosevelt Red Record and Its Background" by ELIZABETH DILLING, published by the author, 1936, Page 257, it is reflected that V. M. was a sponsor of the "American Youth Exhibit" sponsored by the American Youth Congress, June 1 to July 1, 1936, at 295 Madison Avenue, New York City.

5. American Youth for Democracy

The "Daily Worker" of December 21, 1946, Page 12, Column 2, reflected that Representative V. M. was one of the speakers at a "Salute to Young People" which was held at the Manhattan Center, New York City, on December 20, 1946, at the opening session of the American Youth for Democracy. Among the invited guest speakers were RUSSELL NIXON, U.E. Workers National Legislative Director; WALTER GARLAND, representing the National Negro Congress; DASHIEL HAMMETT, speaking for the Civil Rights Congress; ROCKWELL KENT, artist, and ALBERT KAHN, President of the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order.

The "Daily Worker" of December 4, 1947, Page 6, Column 1, contained an advertisement which read as follows: "American Youth for Democracy answers Henry Wallace's Call to Arms Against Universal Military Training," which was scheduled to be held on Friday evening, December 19, 1947, at the St. Nicholas Arena, 69 West 66th Street, New York City. This meeting was to be held under the auspices of the New York State American Youth For Democracy, and featured V.M. and PAUL ROBESON.

6. American Slav Congress

Confidential Informant T-66, of known reliability, advised in June of 1944 that V.M. was a speaker at the Third Annual Conference of the American Slav Congress of Greater New York, which was held on June 4, 1944 at the Bohemian National Hall, New York City.

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Confidential Informant T-67, of known reliability, advised in February, 1948, that V.M. had sent greetings by telegram to the National Conference of the Polish Panel of the American Slav Congress, held at the Slavonia Club, Detroit, Michigan.

7. Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder

A letterhead of the Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder reflected that V. M. was a member of the National Committee in 1941.

In the "Daily Worker" of December 19, 1941, an article appeared on the front page stating that on December 18, 1941, V.M., the American Labor Party Congressman from New York, presented to the Attorney General petitions signed by 200,000 persons requesting President ROOSEVELT to grant immediate executive clemency to Earl Browder.

It is to be noted that EARL BROWDER is the former General Secretary of the Communist Party.

In the report of the Special Committee of the Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, Appendix Part IX, First Section, Page 622, V.M. is listed as a member of the Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder.

In the "People's Voice", (New York Negro weekly newspaper), of April 1, 1942, Page 1, appeared an article entitled, "BROWDER Plea taken to F.D.R." in which it was reflected that V.M. made the closing speech before the Free Earl Browder Congress held in New York City in March, 1942.

Confidential Informant T-68, of known reliability, advised in April, 1942 that V.M. was to introduce a resolution to free EARL BROWDER.

A clipping dated April 8, 1942 from the "New York Sun" captioned, "These Days" by GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY, reflected that V.M., who voted against every measure for the national defense prior to June 22, 1941, when Hitler attacked Soviet Russia, delivered an address containing the following paragraph: "One thing that this Congress to Free Earl Browder knows and which my Congress fails to know is that we

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are engaged not in a mere war, but in an international civil war, and when I say international civil war, I say that the people of India are just as important to the successful outcome of this civil war as the people of West Virginia and Maryland were of importance to the successful outcome of the Civil War of 1861." V.M. further stated in substance that there was no greater way to prove to the anti-Fascists of Italy, who will some day take over Italy, that we in America are fighting an anti-Fascist war than by liberating "one of the outstanding anti-Fascists, Mr. EARL BROWDER."

Confidential Informant T-69, of known reliability, advised that at an executive committee meeting, May 1, 1942 of the Eugenio Maria De Hostos Club, (lower Harlem Section of the CPA), 1668 Madison Avenue, New York City, that ARMANDO ROMAN stated that he had contacted V.M. in regard to the Free Browder Campaign, and that V.M. had said he would assist in the work, and that he would even leave Congress to fly to New York if he were needed.

8. Civil Rights Congress

In the report of the Committee of Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 80th Congress, First Session, September 2, 1947, Page 20, V.M. is listed as a member of the Initiating Committee of a call to a conference on April 13, 1936 at the Fraternal Club House, 110 West 48th Street, New York City, which prepared for the Civil Rights Congress of April 27-28, 1946.

SAS ALBERT N. CARLBLOOM and DANIEL F. CAHILL attended a rally of the Civil Rights Congress at the St. Nicholas Arena, 69 West 66th Street, New York City, on November 13, 1947. The purpose of the rally was to open an intensive campaign against the House Committee on Un-American Activities. V.M. shouted, "I have always been against this Committee and the only answer seems to be formation of a Third Party behind HENRY WALLACE."

On January 19, 1949, Confidential Informant T-52, of known reliability, advised that V.M. was one of the speakers at the "Freedom Crusade" delegation in Washington, D. C. on January 18, 1949 which was sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress.

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Confidential Informant T-47, of known reliability, advised on January 20, 1949, that V.M. was the chief speaker at a conference which was sponsored by the National Civil Rights Congress which was held on January 17, 1949 at Washington, D.C. V.M. made the statement that he would be one of the defendants' attorneys at Foley Square if Congress were not in session. He pledged to make his position on the Communist Party trial clear in Congress and ridiculed liberals who remained silent on the question.

On March 6, 1949, Confidential Informant T-30, of known reliability, advised that V.M. spoke at a rally of the Harlem Civil Rights Congress held at the Renaissance Casino on March 6, 1949. The informant stated that the subject criticized Democrats and Republicans for sabotaging the Civil Rights legislation by permitting the Southern filibuster. It is noted that this information is further reported in the "Daily Worker" of March 7, 1949, Page 2, Column 4, under the heading, "Davis Charges Truman Seeks to Prejudice Trial."

On March 7, 1949, Confidential Informant T-29, of known reliability, advised that the Civil Rights Congress held a rally for the 12 indicted Communist leaders at the Renaissance Ball Room, 138th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City, on March 6, 1949. The informant stated that V.M. delivered a speech at the rally in which he stated that the people of Harlem, New York, America and the world must stand behind the 12 indicted Communist Party leaders on trial at Foley Square, because it was an invasion of civil liberties to have "thought control." He urged complete support for these Communist leaders as they are fighting the "people's battles."

On July 17, 1949, Confidential Informant T-7, of known reliability, advised of the Bill of Rights Conference held July 16 and 17, 1949 at the Henry Hudson Hotel, New York City, under the sponsorship of the Civil Rights Congress. The informant stated that V.M. discussed the origin of the Bill of Rights and criticized the present administration for not protecting the rights of the people. He stated that he stood alone on the floor of the 80th Congress and defended the rights of the Communists and the Communist Party, and stated that the Communist

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Party was the first line of defense against Fascism in the United States. He also charged that a group of unscrupulous politicians, with the aid of Attorney General TOM CLARK, conceived the idea to outlaw the Communist Party and indict its leaders so TRUMAN would receive more votes than his opponents.

On June 29, 1950, Confidential Informant T-72, of known reliability, advised that a meeting was held in Madison Square Garden on June 28, 1950, under the auspices of the New York State Civil Rights Congress. The informant stated that V.M. was one of the speakers whose two main themes were the Korean situation and the TRUMAN administration. The informant stated that others spoke about Korea also, and generally denounced United States intervention in the internal affairs of that country.

Confidential Informant T-73, of known reliability, advised on July 19, 1950, that V.M. was Chairman of the "Prisoners Relief Committee" of the Civil Rights Congress.

9. Council on African Affairs

On June 19, 1949, Confidential Informant T-29, of known reliability, advised that the Council on African Affairs held a welcome-home rally for PAUL ROBESON at the Rockland Palace on June 19, 1949. The informant stated that V.M. spoke and referred to ROBESON as a real patriot and condemned the reactionary forces in America who are following the blueprint of HITLER and MUSSOLINI in setting up a police state, beating down civil liberties, and by trying to destroy the constitutional rights of the Communist Party.

It is to be noted that Confidential Informant T-1 has stated that PAUL ROBESON was a member of the Communist Party under the name JOHN THOMAS.

Confidential Informant T-70, of known reliability, advised on September 23, 1950, that V.M. was a supporter of the PAUL ROBESON-led Communist group within the Council on African Affairs, 23 West 26th Street, New York City, which caused Dr. MAX YERGAN, the President, to resign from the group.

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10. Council for Pan American Democracy

In the records of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Appendix Part IX, Second Section, Page 673, it is stated that V.M. was one of those supporting the Council for Pan American Democracy.

11. International Workers Order

Confidential Informant T-14, of known reliability, advised on July 21, 1942, that Lodge #3501 of the IWO, East Harlem, New York City, held a function in honor of Congressman V.M. on June 28, 1942.

A publication of the "Fraternal Outlook" dated December, 1942, the official organ of the IWO, contained a photograph of V.M. and a footnote, "V.M. heads New York Victory Candidates the IWO Helped Elect."

Confidential Informant T-28, of known reliability, advised that V.M. was listed as Honorary President of the Garibaldi Society, (Italian), of the IWO as of March 15, 1949.

The June-July, 1949 issue of "Fraternal Outlook" on Page 3 reflects that V.M. is one of the five Vice Presidents of the IWO.

In the "Daily Worker" of December 19, 1947, Page 3, appears an article captioned, "Marcantonio Hits Black List, Smear of IWO," which reflects that V.M., a Vice President of the IWO, in an extension of remarks in the Congressional Record, (December 17, 1947), stated, "the attempt of the Attorney General to question the loyalty of the IWO is a travesty of justice and a blow below the belt against the distinguished record and achievements of this organization."

In the July 3, 1944 issue of the "Daily Worker" it was stated that V.M. was a speaker at the IWO 6th Annual Convention held at Carnegie Hall, New York City, on July 2, 1944.

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A flyer issued by the IWO announced two Win the War rallies for September 13, 1942, one at Dombolski Hall, and another at the Ukranian National Hall, both in Detroit, Michigan. It further announced that V.M. was sending a special message for the rallies and urged the members to attend for the sake of "making these rallies expressions of our support to our government for a victory and for a second front."

The "Daily Worker" of January 1, 1941 carried an article styled "IWO Lodge Will Honor Marcantonio", reflecting that on January 11, 1941 V.M. would be the guest of honor at a banquet arranged by the City Central Committee and V.M.'s own Italian Lodge #2501 of the IWO.

The August, 1940 issue of the "Fraternal Outlook" carried a photograph of WILLIAM WEINER, IWO President, with V.M. attending the opening celebration of the IWO 5th National Convention, held at the Court of Peace, New York World's Fair on June 8, 1940.

According to the "Daily Worker" of May 30, 1938, V.M. was to be among the speakers to greet the convention of the IWO to be held June 4 and 5, 1938 at the Auditorium of the Transport Workers Union, New York City.

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Appendix Part IX, Third Section, Page 854, it is reflected that in the "New Order" of June, 1936, Page 11, it was stated, "Outstanding among invited guests" at the banquet of the National Executive Committee of the IWO in 1936 were JACK STACHEL, Executive Secretary of the National Committee of the Communist Party, JAMES FORD, Communist Party candidate for Vice President, and V.M.

In the "Morning Freiheit" for August 21, 1948, Page 6, Columns 1 to 4, there appears an article entitled, "Manhattan District Carries Out Wonderful Meeting with Albert Kahn." This article told of a meeting of the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order of the IWO. The article concluded by stating that the members were called upon to support the election of V.M., a member of the IWO.

12. International Labor Defense

On October 18, 1939, BENJAMIN GITLOW, the General Secretary of the Communist Party, told a Congressional Investigating Committee, (Dies Committee), the following: "The International Labor Defense is the legal defense organ of the Communist Party and the Communist International and also serves as a highly political and propagandist organization."

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The "Daily Worker" of June 22, 1937, in an article entitled, "V.M. Elected President of the ILD at Washington Conference," revealed that he was elected President of the International Labor Defense on June 21 at the Hotel Washington, Washington, D. C.

In the "Daily Worker" of January 24, 1941, Page 5, appeared an article captioned, "1,000 Here Protest Trial Frame-up in Oklahoma," reflecting that V.M. spoke at a rally of the International Labor Defense at Manhattan Center, New York City on January 22, 1941, protesting against the Oklahoma convictions of Communist Party members.

Confidential Informant T-71, of known reliability, advised in 1943 that V.M. was the "long time president of the International Labor Defense" and the records of the Dies Committee show V.M. lending not only his name but vocal chords to the cause of an organization set up at the orders of the Communist International. The informant further advised that the International Labor Defense, which has headquarters at 799 Broadway, New York City, a block away from the National Headquarters of the Communist Party, was shown by the Dies Committee to be an outgrowth of the International Red Aid which was created by Moscow in 1922. The informant advised that V.M. became president of the American branch in 1937, and has remained as a leader of that organization since that time. When confronted with such evidence V.M. testified before the Dies Committee in 1939 and said: "I did definitely ascertain for myself whether or not the International Labor Defense, which was convened here in 1937, was connected with the Communist Party, and I ascertained that it was definitely not connected with the Communist Party."

The "Daily Worker" of July 22, 1943, Page 5, Column 2 sets forth the fact that V.M. has been re-elected President of the International Labor Defense.

A letterhead dated December 4, 1946 on the letterhead of the Civil Rights Congress and signed by V.M. advised that the International Labor Defense had merged with the Civil Rights Congress, which was maintaining the Prisoners Relief Fund, formerly handled by the International Labor Defense and requested contributions.

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In the book entitled, "American Communism" by JAMES O'NEAL and G. A. WERNER, New York, E. P. Dutton & Company, Inc., 1947, on Page 231, it is stated: "The International Labor Defense itself supplied the proof of its control by that organization. In 1929 FRED BEAL, a member of the Party, led a strike in Gastonia, North Carolina during which struggle shots were fired and a police chief was killed. BEAL was sentenced to 20 years in prison for murder. Awaiting results of an appeal BEAL fled to Russia, but becoming disillusioned with the Communist dictatorship he returned to the United States and recanted his Communist views. The International Labor Defense, of which V.M., member of Congress from New York, was the head, had raised funds for BEAL and defended him in his trial. Following BEAL'S recantation, the International Labor Defense refused to defend BEAL because of his anti-Communist views. Nothing could have better demonstrated the Communist domination of the International Labor Defense."

13. Jewish Peoples Committee

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, Appendix Part IX, Fourth Section, Page 1131, V.M. is listed as a speaker at a Jewish Unity Parley to be held the Saturday and Sunday following March 11, 1938, at the Mecca Temple, New York City, by the Jewish Peoples Committee. This information was also announced in the "Daily Worker" of March 11, 1938, on Page 2.

In the "Daily Worker" of March 24, 1941, Page 1, appeared an article captioned, "Jewish Conference Hails Bill to Ban anti-Semitism," reflecting that V.M. spoke at the 5th National Convention of the Jewish Peoples Committee at the Mecca Temple, New York City, in March, 1941.

14. Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee

The "Daily Worker" of October 19, 1942, Page 8, contained an article captioned, "Century of the Common Man," in which it was stated that V.M. was one of the sponsors of a dinner to be held under the auspices of the JAFRC on October 27, 1942 at the Astor Hotel, New York City.

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On June 24, 1948, Confidential Informant T-7, of known reliability, advised that a rally was held at the St. Nicholas Arena, New York City, sponsored by the JAFRC for the purpose of protesting the sentence of the 11 board members of the committee for contempt of Congress. The informant stated that V.M. spoke and attacked the United States Congress as the worst reactionary Congress the United States ever had.

On December 6, 1948, Confidential Informant T-47, of known reliability, advised that a rally sponsored by the JAFRC was held on December 6, 1948 at Manhattan Center, 34th Street and 8th Avenue, New York City. The informant stated that the Franco-Spanish situation was discussed. V.M. made a speech and stated that when Congress convenes in January he is going to demand that the House Un-American Activities Committee be abolished. He denounced FRANCO and said that the Chinese Communists are showing the Fascists that democracy will win even against imperialist intervention, and generally condemned the United States intervention into the affairs of China.

On January 26, 1950, Confidential Informant T-60, of known reliability, identified V.M. as one of the principal speakers at a meeting sponsored by the JAFRC which was held at the Manhattan Center, New York City, January 26, 1950.

On January 27, 1950, Confidential Informant T-74, of known reliability, advised that V.M. spoke at a mass meeting called "Roll Call for Peace" which was sponsored by the JAFRC. The informant stated that V.M. attacked President TRUMAN, Congress, the United States State Department, and "various liberals." He stated that the State Department began by helping Fascism in Greece and is now helping Fascism in Spain. He declared that the Marshall Plan is a failure, especially in China, and that the State Department is not aware of the reality that the Chinese people will free Formosa with the full moral support of the American people.

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15. National Committee to Win the Peace

V.M.'s name appears on a letterhead of the above organization which is in possession of the New York Office.

16. The National Federation for Constitutional Liberties

Letterheads of the above organization in possession of the New York Office reflect that V.M. was Vice President in 1941 and that he was also a sponsor of a dinner given by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties on April 2, 1944. On July 3, 1942 the name of V.M. appears on a letterhead of the above organization as a national officer of the Executive Committee.

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Appendix Part 9, First Section, Page 654, V.M. was listed in Exhibit Number 1 as a sponsor of the Conference on Constitutional Liberties in America, which met in Washington, D. C. on June 7-9, 1940 and launched the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

17. The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship

Confidential Informant T-75, of known reliability, advised in April, 1946 that V.M. and HELEN GAHAGAN DOUGLAS, Congressman from New York and California respectively, have pledged their support to the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated.

On December 15, 1943, Confidential Informant T-76, of known reliability, advised that FLO WALL, Ohio Valley Communist Party Section Organizer, stated that the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship was planning to hold a meeting at Wheeling, West Virginia, and that V.M. would speak at this gathering.

18. Nature Friends of America

In the "German-American" (publication of the German-American Emergency Conference) of March 7, 1948, page 1, appeared an article styled "New York Nature Friends Holds Wallace Symposium", reflecting that V.M. would speak at the meeting to be held on April 12, 1948 at the American Hall, New York City.

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19. The National Negro Congress

The Philadelphia "Independent" of October 17, 1937 reflected that V.M. attended the Second National Convention of the National Negro Congress held October 15-17, 1937 at the Metropolitan Opera House, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It further reflected that he spoke at the October 16 session.

The "Daily Worker" of November 16, 1940 carried an article styled "Negro Congress State Conference Opens Here Today", which reflected that V.M. would speak at the New York State Conference of the National Negro Congress, to be held that day at the Park Palace, New York, New York.

On October 18, 1942 Confidential Informant T-77, of known reliability, advised that a National Emergency Conference Against Lynching was held at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York, New York, under the auspices of the National Negro Congress in protest against three Mississippi lynchings. It was decided at the conference to form a National Emergency Committee to Stop Lynchings. V.M. was elected President of the Committee.

The informant further advised that V.M. spoke at the Eastern Seaboard Conference mass meeting held by the National Negro Congress on April 11, 1943 at 132 West 138th Street, New York, New York. He praised the powerful Red Army and spoke in dispraise of the Fascists, Red-baiters and reactionaries, according to the informant.

20. Young Communist League - American Youth for Democracy

Confidential Informant T-78, of known reliability, advised on July 1, 1946 that a pamphlet captioned, "The Communist 5th Column", consisting of reprints from the Chicago, Illinois, Journal of Commerce article by ANDREW AVERY, dated July 1, 1946, listed V.M. as a supporter of the American Youth for Democracy, formerly the Young Communist League.

21. Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade

The "Daily Worker" of September 20, 1946 carried a list of twelve prominent Americans who sent greetings to the VALB on the occasion of its National Convention. V.M. was listed as one of the twelve.

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Confidential Informant T-22, of known reliability, advised in November, 1946 that V.M. had sent greetings to the VALB Convention. He stated that the greetings were as follows:

"I greet the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. They were the first fighters against Fascism. They fought alone against Mussolini, Hitler and Franco despite the support given to these three by those who are now demanding a 'get tough' policy against the Soviet Union, the only nation that aided the Spanish people in their struggle against the above three persons mentioned. Hitler and Mussolima have been disposed of, how about Franco. I am confident that the American people will resist the present day conspiracy to appraise Franco as an ally, the same Franco who aided and abetted Hitler and Mussolini not only to destroy the democracy in Spain but who gave aid to our enemies."

Confidential Informant T-25, of known reliability, advised on April 6, 1947 that V.M. was one of the principal speakers at a celebration of the VALB, which was held at Manhattan Center, New York City, in commemoration of the sixteenth anniversary of the insurrection of the Spanish Republic

In the "Daily Worker" of March 22, 1939 appeared an article styled "Sponsors Spur Fund Drive for Disabled Vets" which listed V.M. as sponsor of a concert and dance to be held March 25, 1939 at the Royal Windsor, New York, New York, which was to be part of a campaign launched by the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Appendix Part 9, Page 1648, Exhibit 2, which was stated to be the "Daily Worker" of February 21, 1940, V.M. was listed as a signer of a protest letter to the President and to the Attorney General against the Government's attacks on the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

In the "Daily Worker" of September 20, 1946 appeared an article which stated, "Communist vet leaders should appeal to all Communists and progressive veterans of World War II to participate in the party and memorial service which will precede the opening of the first post-war convention of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade."

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The same issue listed V.M. as one of those who had sent greetings to the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade on the occasion of its National Convention.

22. Workers Alliance

The "Daily Worker" of August 26, 1938 carried an article entitled "Alliance to Meet Tonight on Elections", reflecting that V.M. was to speak at a meeting of the Executive Boards of the Workers Alliance of New York City on August 26, 1938 at the Manhattan Industrial High School.

IX. SUBJECT'S ASSOCIATIONS WITH ORGANIZATIONS DESIGNATED AS COMMUNIST FRONTS BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES BY THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

1. American Friends of the Chinese People

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Appendix Part 9, Fourth Section, Page 1008, V.M. was listed as one of those issuing a call to a protest meeting against sending oil, scrap iron and machinery to Japan in order to stop the Japanese air raid murderers of Chinese. It was to be held under the auspices of the American Friends of the Chinese People.

2. American Friends of the Spanish Democracy

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Appendix Part 9, First Section, Page 381, V.M. is listed as a member of the Committee of the American Friends of the Spanish Democracy.

3. The American League for Peace and Democracy

The "Daily Worker" of March 4, 1939 contained an article captioned "City American League Parley Set for April 1st", which listed V.M. as an endorser of a call for the fifth New York City conference of the American League for Peace and Democracy to be held at the Mecca Temple, New York, New York.

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Appendix Part 9, First Section, Pages

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402 and 403, V.M. is listed as a member of the Advisory Board of the National Committee of the American League for Peace and Democracy.

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Appendix Part 9, Page 1713, it is reflected that V.M. was a sponsor of the Washington Tom Mooney Committee, a subsidiary of the Washington branch of the American League for Peace and Democracy and that it was set up for the sole purpose of propaganda for the appearance in Washington of Tom Mooney at the Mayflower Hotel on June 6, 1939.

4. American Students Union

The "Daily Worker" of October 9, 1940 announced that on the next day the Columbia University Chapter of the American Students Union would sponsor a rally on the campus as a part of the National Student "walkout" on war and that V.M. would address the rally.

In the "Microcosm", school magazine of the City College of New York, published in 1941, it was stated: "Fired by its early successes the Union (The American Student Union at the City College of New York) took the lead in the college's greatest student sponsored peace demonstration. The four thousand students who attended heard representative V.M. call for positive action against the aggressor nations in the form of collective security."

In the "New York Student" of June, 1941, published by the New York American Student Union, was a message of congratulations from V.M.

5. Associated Blind Incorporated

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Appendix Part 9, Page 1773, it is reflected on a letterhead of the Associated Blind Incorporated that V.M. was listed as a sponsor.

6. Bronx Anti-Poll Tax Committee

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Appendix Part 9, Fourth Section, Page

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1104, V.M. was listed as a speaker at a rally of the Bronx Anti-Poll Tax Committee to be held at Hunts Point Palace, New York City, on May 16 (year not stated).

7. Descendants of the American Revolution

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Appendix Part 9, Second Section, Page 689, it is stated that V.M. had been associated with the Descendants of the American Revolution.

8. Citizens Committee for Striking Seamen

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Appendix Part 9, First Section, Page 620, V.M. was listed as a member of the Advisory Board of the Citizens Committee for Striking Seamen, according to the "Daily Worker" of April 13, 1936, page 1.

9. Committee to Defend America By Keeping Out of War

According to a letterhead of the above organization dated August 10, 1940 V.M. is listed as a sponsor of the Committee to Defend America By Keeping Out of War.

10. Consumers Union

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Appendix Part 9, Second Section, Page 664, V.M. is listed as a sponsor of the Consumers Union.

11. End Jim Crowe in Baseball Committee

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, September 26, 1945, page 121, it is reflected that V.M., a "Communist fellow traveller", was a member of the End Jim Crowe in Baseball Committee organized in 1945 and sponsored by prominent Communist Party members such as PETER V. CACCHIONE, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR., WILLIAM GROPPER, LANGSTON HUGHES, DOXEY WILKERSON and LOUIS WEINSTOCK.

12. The First Congress of the Mexican and Spanish-American Peoples of the United States

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In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Appendix Part 9, Second Section, Page 740, V.M. was listed as a signer of the call to the First Congress of the Mexican and Spanish-American Peoples of the United States.

13. Friends of the Garibaldi Brigade

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Appendix Part 9, Fourth Section, Page 1121, V.M. was listed as a member of the Advisory Board of the Friends of the Garibaldi Brigade, (the Italian equivalent of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, composed of individuals who fought in the Spanish Civil War on the loyalist side.)

14. Jewish Peoples Committee

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, Appendix Part 9, Fourth Section, Page 1131, V.M. is listed as a speaker at a Jewish unity parley to be held Saturday and Sunday following March 11, 1938, at the Mecca Temple, New York City, by the Jewish Peoples Committee, it was announced in the "Daily Worker" of March 11, 1938, page 2.

15. Lawyers Committee on American Relations with Spain

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Appendix Part 9, Third Section, Page 963, V.M. was listed as a member of the Lawyers Committee on American Relations With Spain.

16. League of American Writers

Confidential Informant T-43, of known reliability, advised on June 26, 1940 that the League of American Writers was to hold an anti-war rally at the Manhattan Center, New York City, and that V.M. was to speak.

In the Sunday "Worker" of June 8, 1941, page 3, appeared an article by ART SHIELDS entitled, "Writers Congress

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Scores War Drive" regarding the Fourth Congress which had been called by the League of American Writers and held on June 6, 1941 at the Manhattan Center, New York, New York. In the article it was stated that V.M. spoke as President of the International Labor Defense and he is quoted as saying:

"The people who are persecuting the Communist Party and the Communists are using in America the same vehicle in which ADOLPH HITLER and BENITO MUSSOLINI rode into power. I say there is no difference in the persecution of a THAELMANN in Germany and the persecution of a BROWDER in the United States. With the crushing of the constitutional rights of the Communist Party begins the offensive against the constitutional rights of the rest of the people of the United States." (ERNEST THAELMANN was a Communist leader in Germany who had been imprisoned by HITLER).

17. The National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Appendix Part 9, Fourth Section, Page 1168, V.M. was listed as a sponsor of the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax, in Exhibit Number 1 which is described as the newspaper "PM" of May 12, 1944, page 3.

18. The National Committee to Combat Anti-Semitism

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Appendix Part 9, Fourth Section, Page 1172, V.M. was listed as a sponsor "in formation" of the National Committee to Combat Anti-Semitism".

19. National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions

Confidential Informant T-47, of known reliability, advised on January 9, 1949 that a meeting of the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions was held at the Commodore Hotel on January 9, 1949. Its purpose was to protest the actions of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and to demand its abolishment. The informant stated that V.M. spoke, tracing the HCUA from its inception, and claimed that it had been used to promote an imperialist

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war program and as a weapon for union busting.

It should be noted that the California Committee on Un-American Activities, Partial Report, California Senate Journal, on page 698, dated March 23, 1949, reflects that the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions was cited as "one of the most important Communist front organizations in the country" and "a basic Communist front, with a long record of succession from other Communist fronts" and "formed in 1948 as a split off from Progressive Citizens of America which at that time dissolved and merged into a Communist created and controlled independent progressive party."

20. National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Appendix Part 9, Fourth Section, Page 1209, V.M. was listed as a member of the National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights, organized in 1940.

21. National Peoples Committee Against Hearst

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Appendix Part 9, Page 1300, it is reflected that V.M. was a member of the National Peoples Committee against Hearst of the American League Against War and Fascism.

22. National Right to Work Congress

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Appendix Part 9, Page 1305, it is reflected that V.M. spoke at the National Right to Work Congress which was held in Washington, D.C. on June 3-9, 1939.

23. New Theater Group

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Appendix Part 9, Section Four, Page 1144, V.M. was listed as a sponsor of the Anti-war Theater Night presented by the New Theater Group on February 13, 1946 at the National Press Club Auditorium, Washington, D.C.

24. New York Conference for Inalienable Rights

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-

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American Activities, Appendix Part 9, Second Section, Page 776, V.M. was listed as a sponsor of the above organization.

25. New York Peace Association

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Appendix Part 9, Page 1366, it is reflected that V.M. was a sponsor of a Greenwich Village mass meeting for peace held at Public School Number 3, New York, New York, by the Greenwich Village Chapter of the New York Peace Association, a Communist inspired organization of the period of the Stalin-Hitler pact.

26. New York State Conference of Negro Youth

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Appendix Part 9, Fourth Section, Page 1147, V.M. was listed as a sponsor of the New York State Conference of Negro Youth which was held April 15, 16, 1944 at St. Marks Church, New York, New York.

27. Non-Partisans Committee for the Reelection of V.M.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944 and the California Committee, 1948, have cited the above organization as a Communist front.

28. The Schappes Defense Committee

The "Daily Worker" of January 6, 1943, page 3, contained an article captioned, "Conference to Map Defense of Schappes", in which it was stated that V.M. would be a speaker at a meeting called for June 10, 1943 at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, by the Schappes Defense Committee. (MORRIS U. SCHAPPES faced a two year prison term for perjury in connection with the Rapp-Coudert Committee investigation of Communists in the New York schools.)

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Appendix Part 9, Page 1557, V.M. was listed as a sponsor of the Schappes Defense Committee.

29. School for Democracy

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Appendix Part 9, Third Section, Page

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927, V.M. is named as a member of the Directorate of the School for Democracy, described as "the uptown addition of the Communist Party Workers School."

On Page 930 in Exhibit Number 2, which is described as a catalogue and program, January, 1942, for the School of Democracy, V.M. was listed as guest lecturer.

30. Sleepy Lagoon Defense Committee

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, Appendix Part 9, Page 1566, V.M. was listed as a sponsor of the Sleepy Lagoon Defense Committee (an organization set up in defense of Mexican youth).

X THE FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS IN WHICH V.M. IS ASSOCIATED HAVE BEEN CITED BY THE CALIFORNIA COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA IN THEIR 1948 REPORT:

1. American Continental Congress for World Peace

Confidential Informant T-28, of known reliability, advised that V.M. was listed as a sponsor of the American Continental Congress for World Peace held in Mexico City in June, 1949, which was sponsored by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

On August 15, 1949 Confidential Informant T-79, of known reliability, advised substantially the same information as Confidential Informant T-28.

2. American Relief for Greek Democracy

On a letterhead of the above organization in possession of the New York Office V.M. is listed as a sponsor in 1948.

3. The National Conference on Constitutional Liberties

On a letterhead of the above organization in possession of the New York Office V.M. is listed as a sponsor in 1940.

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4. School for Democracy

On a letterhead of the above organization in possession of the New York Office V.M. is listed as a faculty member in 1942.

5. Greater New York Emergency Committee on Inalienable Rights

A letterhead of the above organization in possession of the New York Office reflects that V.M. was a sponsor in 1940.

6. The Third Party

Confidential Informant T-30, of known reliability, advised on February 15, 1948 that V.M. spoke at a rally of the Third Party movement with HENRY A. WALLACE at the Golden Gate Ballroom on February 15, 1948.

7. Voice of Freedom

On March 8, 1947 Confidential Informant T-23, of known reliability, advised that he had learned from GEORGE CHARNEY, Organizational Secretary of the New York County Communist Party, that V.M. spoke at the "Save the Voice of Freedom" dinner held on March 5, 1947 at the Park Central Hotel. The informant stated that CHARNEY told him that V.M. spoke of the contributions the Communists have made in Europe and the United States.

According to the 1948 report of the California Committee on Un-American Activities, page 192, the Voice of Freedom Committee was cited as a Communist front "whose function is the support of the commentators who have received the acclaim of the Communist press."

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XI - LEGISLATIVE ACTION IN SUPPORT OF KNOWN COMMUNIST PARTY LINE

According to the "New York Times" issue of October 12, 1948, an editorial appears which states V.M. has been in politics for about 20 years. In 1934 he ran for office for the first time as a Republican; also on the Fusion ticket. In 1936 he was candidate of the All Peoples Party but was defeated this year in the ROOSEVELT landslide. He learned that it paid to branch out into as many political parties as he could get into, and he joined the American Labor Party. So, in 1938 when he again ran for Congress, he was an American Laborite as well as a Republican. He won in 1940 on the same ticket and in 1942 he was three candidates in one; American Labor Party, Democratic and Republican, as he also was in 1944. In 1946 he defeated the Republican candidate by 2,000 votes; he had about 27,000 votes on the Democratic line and about half as many on the American Labor Party line.

An editorial appeared in the "New York Times", October 14, 1948 issue, which gave further background on V.M. In March, 1935 representative V.M. opposed the Naval Construction Bill to modernize and strengthen Pacific shore stations.

In the early part of 1936 he denounced passage of the War Department Supply Bill, declaring that there was no danger of attack from foreign powers. A month later he urged a cut of a billion dollars in army and navy appropriations, ridiculing talk of war with Japan. At this time he stated "We are arming for an imperialistic war, whose burden must be born by the workers".

In November of 1938 V.M., forgetting his 1936 views, was in favor of increasing the army and navy immediately. He favored smashing up Nazism with guns and he wanted to break off all diplomatic and commercial relations with Germany.

The article further stated that in 1940 V.M. wanted to cut the Navy Supply Bill 10% and the Army Bill 10%. On

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May 24, 1940 when Germany had already invaded Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Netherlands and France, the House voted 391 to 1 to allow unlimited expansion of the air corps. V. M. was the one vote against this expansion.

On May 28, 1940 V. M. was again the only one to vote against bills to expedite navy construction and to expand the fleet's air arm.

In June, 1940 he again was the only one to vote against the bill for 3,000 more airplanes. In July only V. M. spoke against building 200 more war ships and expanding the army. In September he moved to repeal Selective Service. In March he was against aid to Britain. He linked CHURCHILL and ROOSEVELT with HITLER and MUSSOLINI as the "Four Horsemen". He was also against Lend-lease. In June the vote was 350 to 1 on a ten billion dollar army bill. His was the lone nay.

The article further stated that V. M. believed that the war "up to the 22nd day of June, 1941 was a war between the axes, the Wall Street - Downing Street axis versus the Rome-Tokyo-Berlin axis, contending for empire and for exploitation of the people". On June 22, 1941 HITLER invaded Russia and what was up to that day an imperialistic war, became a war of defense. At this time V. M. stated we should get together an A.E.F. and do everything possible to open a second front.

A continuation of the editorial on V. M. appeared in the "New York Times" issue of October 15, 1948. According to this editorial, on April 15th the House voted by 343 to 3 to increase the Air Force to 70 combat groups. V. M. was one of the three nay voters. On June 1st the House voted six billion and a half dollars for the Army and Air Force. V. M. here cast one of the two no votes, and on June 15th he was among the filibusterers who set out to kill the Selective Service bill.

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Mundt Bill

It is to be noted that the Mundt Bill is HR-5852, which was intended to make subversives register as agents of a foreign power.

In "Political Affairs", issue of May, 1948, page 387, it urged that the "Police State Mundt Bill", otherwise known as the "Subversive Activities Control Act of 1948", be defeated.

On May 17, 1948 Confidential Informant T-30, of known reliability, advised that a rally was held at Madison Square Garden on that date sponsored by the Communist Party and the VALB. The purpose of this rally was to obtain support of the people to fight the Mundt Bill by telegrams, letters and petitions to Congress. V. M. was one of the chief speakers at this rally.

An article appeared in the "Herald Tribune" issue of May 18, 1948 entitled "Marcantonio Predicts Defeat of Mundt Bill".

Confidential Informant T-17 advised on April 19, 1948 that V. M. conferred with ARNOLD JOHNSON, Legislative Director of the Communist Party, USA in regard to the subversive control bill.

The "Herald Tribune" issue of April 17, 1948 states that V. M. called a meeting which was held in the Hotel McAlpin, New York City, on April 16, 1948. The meeting was attended by the labor union group leaders in sessions that were closed to the press. The purpose of this meeting was to plan the fight against legislation outlawing the Communists.

The "Daily Worker" of April 30, 1948, page 3, column 2, states that V. M. was heading a block of eight members of the House against the Mundt Communist control bill as being as "evil as its sponsors".

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On May 21, 1948 Confidential Informant T-81, of known reliability, advised that the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee held a mass meeting at Madison Square Garden on May 17, 1948, at which time representative V.M. said that the Mundt Bill would never become law because opposition to the "Subversive Activities Control Act" was mounting day by day.

The "New York Times" issue of May 9, 1948 contains an article in which it reports that V.M. spoke at a meeting of a Committee for Democratic Rights at central high schools of needletrades. He asserted at this meeting the opposition to the Mundt Bill was not just a fight of the Communist Party. He declared that "defense of the rights of Communists is a defense of the rights of all the people in any given country where those rights are threatened".

Subject's Obstructionist Tactics in
World War II Prior to HITLER'S Russian
Invasion; and Subsequent Campaign for
Second Front

American Peace Mobilization

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, V.M. was listed as a sponsor of the Emergency Peace Mobilization which was held in Chicago, Illinois, August 31 to September 2, 1940, which launched the American Peace Mobilization.

In the "Daily Worker", December 14, 1940, there appeared an article titled "1000 Hear Marcantonio at Pittsburgh Peace Rally", reflecting that he spoke at a rally sponsored by the Western Pennsylvania Council of the American Peace Mobilization on December 13, 1940 at Carnegie Hall, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, speaking against the "Administration's Moves to War". He stated that "I voted alone four times and if necessary, I will vote alone 100 times more".

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A handbill captioned "We Have Just Begun to Fight - No A.E.F." advertised a meeting for March 22, 1941 at Madison Square Park, New York City to "demonstrate for peace". V.M. was listed as a speaker and the meeting was called by the American Peace Mobilization, the National Negro Congress and the New York Youth Congress.

Confidential Informant T-82, of known reliability, provided a letter he had received dated March 20, 1941 from REGINA ROSEN, Secretary of the Albany Council of the American Peace Mobilization, which listed V.M. as National Vice Chairman.

In the "Daily Worker" of March 29, 1941, page 2, in an article captioned "Dean of Canterbury Seeks to Attend Peace Meeting", it was stated that V.M. was one of those extending the Dean an invitation to attend the American Peoples meeting in New York City on April 5, 6, 1941, sponsored by the American Peace Mobilization.

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that on the morning of June 23, 1941, immediately following the invasion of Russia by Germany, all peace activity of the Communist Party and the American Peace Mobilization came to an abrupt standstill. The informant stated that upon going to the American Peace Mobilization office on that morning, no one was present and all activity had ceased.

On August 4, 1940 the Emergency Peace Mobilization Committee staged a rally in the stadium at Randall Island, New York City, which was attended by Special Agent GEORGE J. STARR. The general tenor of the speeches was not so much directly for peace as it was against the conscription act. During the rally a pageant was given and the commentator, whose voice was heard over a loudspeaker, in mentioning the events which occurred in 1940, mentioned a raid by the F.B.I. on the citizens of Detroit. There was considerable booing at the mentioning of the F.B.I. Congressman V.M. spoke at this rally

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condemning the FBI.

Confidential Informant T-9 advised on August 23, 1940 that V. M. spoke at the Emergency Peace Mobilization held August 14, 1940, at which Communist Party leaflets were distributed. The subject spoke against conscription and participation in the war.

It should be noted, as indicated by the "Daily Worker" issue of September 3, 1940, that the organization originally known as the Emergency Peace Mobilization changed to American Peace Mobilization.

According to Confidential Informant T-11, on September 6, 1940 an anti-conscription rally sponsored by the Brooklyn Communist Peace Congress was held at Coney Island Velodrome where V. M. was one of the speakers. He stated that "We have the conscription bill on the ropes now, so don't let up and wind up for the final knockout". He read a report that was issued May 15 by the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, which told that the United States is not in danger of being attacked. He then asked the audience if they intended to keep up the fight until the conscription bill is defeated. He told the audience to keep sending letters, to plan more rallies, and to send delegations to Washington and to Chicago peace conferences.

The "Daily Worker" issue of December 14, 1940, page 4, column 4, contains an article which refers to V. M.'s talk at Pittsburgh for the Western Pennsylvania Peace Council, in which he stated that he voted four times and will vote 100 times against the Administration's moves toward war.

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Confidential Informant T-11 advised on March 24, 1941 that V.M. was National Chairman of the American Peace Mobilization and that he was scheduled to give a coast-to-coast hookup speech.

The "Daily Worker" of March 7, 1941, page 1, column 5, contains an article which reflects V.M. attacked the "war" moves of the Administration in a speech made before the CIO unionists at Manhattan Center on March 6, 1941.

In the "Daily Worker" issue of March 20, 1941, page 1, column 3, V.M. attacked the passage of the appropriations bill for war supplies to Great Britain, stating that Congress was flouting the will of the people to stay out of "imperialistic war".

The March 31, 1941 issue of the "Daily Worker", page 1, column 3, states that V.M. made a speech before the East Side Peoples Conference, which met for the purpose of planning a program of action against imperialistic war.

A clipping dated April 7, 1941 from "P.M.", contained a photograph of V.M., showing him making a speech, and which was captioned "Hail Democracy". This article was headed "A.P.M. Votes against A.E.F., Convoys, War". The article continued as follows: "An organization called the American Peace Mobilization with delegates from 43 states entered a two-day talk, meeting at Mecca Temple, and passed the following resolutions: No convoys to Britain; no A.E.F.; no military alliance with England; Get out and stay out of the war; Take the burden of war off the backs of the poor; Conscript wealth; Confiscate war profits; Let our foreign policy wage peace; Keep friendly relations with Latin America; No help to China's foes; Keep up friendly relations with the Soviet Union to prevent extension of war." The article further stated that V.M. "who has voted against every defense measure, wound up the convention with an attack upon F.D.R., shouting 'I say to him that those who are fighting for peace and against appeasement and the HITLER-Rome-Tokyo Axis, are also fighting a ROOSEVELT-Downing Street Axis'".

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Confidential Informant T-11 advised on July 22, 1942 that the subject addressed a Win the War rally sponsored by the Greater New York Industrial Union Council at Madison Square Park, New York City, where flags of the Soviet Union were displayed in large numbers. V. M. in his talk blamed the appeasing forces in our government for lack of military action in opening a second front.

According to a "New York Times" article dated October 19, 1941, representative V. M. cast the only House vote against the Selective Service Act of 1940. The name of V. M. appears on the letterhead of the "National Federation for Constitutional Liberties" as a national officer of the Executive Committee as of July 3, 1942. According to this report, V. M. announced that he was "now ready to vote for war".

The "Daily Worker" issue of September 13, 1941 contains an article entitled "Marcantonio Speaks for Labor". The article states in part that the speech of V. M. at the Coney Island Velodrome marks him once more as a courageous representative of his district of the American workers. The article characterized the subject's stand for defense of this country as courageous and strong action in this grave crisis, and as an historic expression of the time and interest of the nation. It stated that his declaration of support for the building of the American army and navy through the democratic system of universal duty of national defense is a position worthy of the record of a man who cast the one and only vote against the war appropriations bill of the earlier period when such a measure was tied up with "imperialistic" rather than with national defense aims.

The "New York Daily Mirror" issue of November 15, 1941, contains an article captioned "Marcantonio, His Eyes Left, About-Faces", which states in part that Congress has had many laughs at the expense of V. M. in recent months, following his loud "yes" for neutrality revision. This article states,

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"Marcantonio's record shows unbroken opposition to ROOSEVELT'S policy of all-out aid until HITLER invaded Russia. He voted against Selective Service draft, against Lend-lease, and against the four billion dollars army bill. In a Madison Square Garden speech, March 22, 1941, he assailed newspapers that reported the latter bill had passed unanimously. 'I cast my vote against that bill and the record will show it', he shouted. In March MARCANTONIO assailed the ROOSEVELT policies and insisted the American people did not want war. All this before HITLER invaded Russia. When the second Lend-lease bill came up, Russia had been invaded. MARCANTONIO not only voted aye, but thought we should send troops. When neutrality revision came to a vote, MARCANTONIO not only 'Yessed', but wanted an A.E.F. to open up a Western front to relieve pressure on Russia."

Confidential Informant T-11 advised on December 15, 1941 that there was a "Defend America" rally held at Madison Square Park sponsored by the Greater New York Council of the CIO on the same date. Among the speakers listed was V.M., and according to the informant, the rally was a regular Communist turnout.

According to the records of the Dies Committee, V.M. was one of the "first orators to whoop it up for the American League Against War and Fascism, an organization which dropped both words when it became apparent that STALIN was against neither. Since its name changed, V.M. quickly joined the group's stepchild, American League for Peace and Democracy. This was in 1938. When the Communists sought to take over the loyalists' cause during the Spanish Civil War, V.M. quickly threw his oratory in the direction of such organizations as the American Friends of Spanish Democracy and the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy. When the signing of the HITLER-STALIN Pact in 1939 occurred, V.M. dropped from such 'front' as United Action Against Fascism and Anti-Semitism and stumped for the American Students Union, Emergency Peace Mobilization and other Stalinist activities dedicated to the pact with HITLER."

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According to the records of the Dies Committee, V. M. since 1933 has "either joined or supported the International Workers Order, unemployment councils, workers' alliance, two leagues for democracy and American Youth Congress. All of these organizations", according to the Dies Committee, "are major parts of the Communists' plan of Trojan Horse 'boring from within' revolutionary groups. Neither was V. M. adverse to occasional contacts with the Red variety of arts and sciences. On file with the Dies Committee are records of his membership and sponsorship of such versatile proletarian bands as the Theater Arts Committee, League of American Writers, and Artists Union."

Representative STARNES (D-Alabama) quotes the following from V. M.'s speech on the floor of the House on October 16, 1941: "I believed then in 1939 and in 1940 that the war of 1939 and 1940 up to the 22nd day of June, 1941, was a war between two axes, the Wall Street-Downing Street axis versus the Rome-Tokyo-Berlin axis, contending for empire and for exploitation of more and more people. I believe that the war of 1939 and 1940 up to June, 1941 was an imperialistic war. I still believe that ..., however, I maintain that the invasion of the Soviet Union by HITLER transferred that war...into a war which is now essentially one of national defense....".

Defends Well Known
Communist in Congress

The "New Leader" issue of February 22, 1947, page 3, contained an article entitled "Marcantonio Defends Eisler". This article told of the House of Representatives voting 370 to 1 to cite the German Communist GERHART EISLER for contempt of the people and Congress of the United States. It told of V. M. voicing the only dissenting vote on the side of "Comintern Agent GERHART EISLER".

The "Daily Worker" of April 23, 1947 states that a vote of 196 to 1 was taken in Congress for citing EUGENE DENNIS,

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General Secretary of the Communist Party, for contempt. V.M. cast the only dissenting vote.

The "Daily Worker" of June 26, 1947 states that V.M. appeared as a witness for EUGENE DENNIS, General Secretary of the Communist Party, who was charged with contempt of Congress on June 25, 1947. V.M. refused to answer yes or no to "Do you approve of the principles of the Communist Party?". He answered in essence, however, that he was "the champion of the Communist Party" along with negro rights and others in Congress.

Bill to Repeal Smith Act

In a bulletin of the Public Affairs Department of the National Committee of the Communist Party dated January, 1950, it states repeal of the Smith Act under which the eleven Communist leaders were indicted, is a "vital part of the struggle against the infamous verdict which not only threatens them with imprisonment, but also lays the basis for another trial under the pending second indictment. It is not too soon to start organizing the existing an already broad sentiment against the Smith Act."

The "Daily Worker" issue of February 22, 1950; page 3, contains an article which states V.M. offers a bill to repeal the Smith Act under which the eleven top American Communist leaders were convicted, because it violates the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The bill, HR-7383, was introduced in Congress February 21, 1950.

Against Restriction of Immigration

"Political Affairs" issue of September, 1948, page 941, states "End persecution and deportation of the foreign born and lift the undemocratic bars to citizenship".

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The "Daily Worker" issue of July 19, 1950, page 7, column 1, states defeat the "Hobbs Concentration Camp Bill". The "Fascist measure must be stopped as it was stopped before". This bill is directed primarily at alien subversives.

Confidential Informant T-28 advised on June 7, 1949 that Congressman V.M. was scheduled to speak at a mammoth mass meeting, May 15, 1949 at the Golden Gate Ballroom, Lenox Avenue and 142nd Street, New York City, under the auspices of the United Caribbean American Council. This meeting was to demand the Judd Bill (HR-199) be amended to avoid the restriction of immigration of persons in any colony or other dependent area into the United States at not more than 100 a year.

In the "New York World Telegram" issue of April 27, 1949 there appeared an article entitled "Ban On Pro-Reds Irks Marcantonio". The article stated that representative V.M. asked Congress to investigate the State Department's refusal to grant entry visas to PIERRE COT, leftist member of the French Chamber of Deputies, and KONNITZILLIACUS, pro-Soviet member of the British Parliament. Both were to have accompanied HENRY A. WALLACE on a so-called peace tour of the country.

In the June 3, 1950 issue of the "Romanul American" on page 1, columns 6 and 7, appears an unsigned article entitled "Marcantonio Demands the Abrogation of the Law for Political Deportation". The article points out that V.M. introduced House bill HR-8346 which would abrogate the amended law of October 16, 1918 demanding the deportation of all non-American citizens who support or are members of any organization which advocates the overthrow of the government through force and violence. This article further points out that the amended law of October 16, 1918, as defined by the Department of Justice, is unconstitutional and, accordingly, should be repealed. The article urged every member and every organization in the International Workers Order to write to

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representative EMANUEL CELLER, Chairman of the House
Judiciary Committee, and to their own representatives, urging
them to expedite the passing of the MARCANTONIO Bill, HR-8346.

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XII - ACTIVITIES IN CONNECTION WITH AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

According to "Labor Fact Book", Volume IV, the American Labor Party was organized July 16, 1936, supported by 200 trade unions and approximately 65,000 individuals. Confidential Informant T-4 advised on September 15, 1942 that in the beginning the Communists offered to affiliate with the American Labor Party, but were rejected. Therefore, the Communists gave instructions to all party members, trade unions to join the American Labor Party and to work in the assembly districts and take the initiative in their formation.

On October 18, 1950 Confidential Informant T-55 advised that without question, the dynamic force in the American Labor Party is the Communist Party. He said that every Communist Party member, with the exception of a few national leaders, enrolled in the ALP. He noted that it is regarded as a political obligation by each and every Communist Party member that he enroll and vote ALP.

According to Confidential Informant T-55, during an election campaign and particularly when V.M. is running for reelection, every section of the Communist Party is called upon to allocate members to staff ALP headquarters. All Communist Party members are required to do canvassing work and in various other ways participate in the campaign so that the ALP may get the largest possible votes for its candidates.

In V.M.'S district, the 18th Congressional District, every election district has a Communist Party captain with two or three assistants assigned to him. All campaign workers must work long hours and their activities are closely supervised by Communist Party leaders to whom they report for assignment. Any member failing in his obligation to assist in canvassing work is reported back to his club for disciplinary action. The informant estimated that 90% of the election workers during an ALP campaign are Communist Party members. He explained that V.M. as State Chairman of the ALP, makes extremely high demands on the Communist Party and most of the time gets his own way.

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The informant stated that V.M.'S contact man at Communist Party Headquarters is GEORGE BLAKE, New York County Communist Party Organizer. V.M. also has contact with WILLIAM NORMAN, Chairman of the New York State Communist Party.

According to the informant, V.M.'S contacts with either BLAKE or NORMAN would be surreptitiously in some point away from Communist Party Headquarters. In this connection, the informant advised that the subject's secretary is LIL LANDAU, an old-time Communist Party member who was placed with V.M. by the Communist Party. The informant stated that LANDAU is at Communist Party Headquarters at least three or four times a week, conferring with either NORMAN or BLAKE. It was the informant's opinion that LANDAU is the liaison between the subject and Communist Party Headquarters and it is only on rare occasions that V.M. need make any personal contact.

The informant noted that while V.M. never goes near Communist Party Headquarters, he apparently has no objection to Communist Party officials appearing at his headquarters. According to the informant, BLAKE appears at V.M.'S headquarters many times during an election campaign and their meetings are made openly and no attempts made to keep others from knowing BLAKE there.

The informant advised that any funds contributed by the Communist Party for V.M.'S campaign, are given to V.M. in cash and no records would ever disclose Communist Party financial support of the ALP.

The informant advised that there is usually no friction between the subject and the Communist Party because V.M. invariably is 100% in agreement with the Party on political issues. The informant spoke also of the 1945 split in the ALP and said that the Liberal Party, which was formed as a result of the split, is in his opinion 100% non-Communist. According to the informant, the Communist Party made a strong effort to infiltrate the Liberal Party, but failed.

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1941

A clipping from the NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE dated October 3, 1941 reflects that the AMERICAN LABOR PARTY chose VITO MARCANTONIO as county leader for New York County.

A clipping from the NEW YORK JOURNAL AMERICAN dated February 25, 1941, reflects that VITO MARCANTONIO was denounced as an out-and-out Communist and officially read out of the AMERICAN LABOR PARTY on the above date. According to the article, 400 members of the ALP met at a city-wide conference held at the Capitol Hotel, New York City, and repudiated VITO MARCANTONIO as an ALP spokesman.

1943

Confidential Informant T-12 advised on August 11, 1943, that VITO MARCANTONIO had stated that he believed that his opposition leaders in the ALP would probably leave the ALP at the end of the 1943 elections. According to the informant, MARCANTONIO and GIL GREEN were agreed on this matter.

1947

Confidential Informant T-25 advised on March 6, 1947 that VITO MARCANTONIO has an ALP office in the building located at 23 West 26th Street, New York City. This building houses, according to informant, a number of Communist Party front organizations, including COMMITTEE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE FOREIGN BORN, COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS, and VETERANS OF THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE.

1948

The DAILY WORKER for April 21, 1948 reflects that VITO MARCANTONIO, Congressman from the 18th Election

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District of New York, was listed as the State Chairman of the ALP.

The NEW YORK DAILY MIRROR of February 22, 1948 reflects that VITO MARCANTONIO was to resign as state chairman of the ALP with the intention of giving his position to singer PAUL ROBESON. According to the article, MARCANTONIO pointed out that he had only taken the post in a transitory period and had never intended to keep it permanently.

In regard to the above, it should be noted that the NEW YORK SUN edition of January 8, 1948 reflected that VITO MARCANTONIO, the former New York County ALP Chairman, was elected interim State Chairman of the ALP at a session of the Executive Committee at the Hotel Albert, 65 University Place, New York City on January 7, 1948.

According to the article, this action was necessitated by a split in the ALP over support of HENRY WALLACE for a Third Party. The Communists were left in charge by a walk-out of 23 out of 100 members of the State Executive Committee. It is to be noted that VITO MARCANTONIO headed the group which was left.

1949

The DAILY WORKER of March 14, 1949, page 3, column 2, reflected that VITO MARCANTONIO, the Chairman of the AMERICAN LABOR PARTY, announced on March 13, 1949 that an Emergency Delegation would go to Albany on the following morning to demand the "defeat of the most dangerous series of repressive bills ever introduced into the legislature of our state". The target of the ALP sponsored delegation was the Scanlan Bill, then pending in the New York State Senate, which contained a provision to bar the Communist Party from the ballot.

According to the DAILY WORKER for August 7,

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1949, page 2, column 3, VITO MARCANTONIO was the ALP candidate for the Mayor of the City of New York in 1949.

According to an article in the WORLD TELEGRAM, a New York City daily newspaper, dated July 12, 1949, which was written by FREDERICK WOLTMAN, VITO MARCANTONIO, the State ALP Chairman, had teamed up with the Communist Party in a power-bid for final, absolute control of the AMERICAN LABOR PARTY. According to the article, MARCANTONIO's faction would probably freeze out the last independent bloc of ALP members, which neither carries the Communist Party label nor supports it.

1950

Confidential Informant T-9 advised that VITO MARCANTONIO spoke at an ALP rally held at the Golden Gate Ballroom, New York City, October 9, 1950. It should be noted at this rally, MARCANTONIO declared that the war in Korea is a war for the domination of Asia by American monopolists.

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XIII. CONNECTIONS WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY PRESS

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives, Appendix Part IX, Second Section, page 696, it is stated that MARCANTONIO was a contributor to the Communist organ, EQUALITY.

In the report of the above Committee, 76th Congress, First Session, Volume 10, page 5966, it is reflected that MARCANTONIO in his testimony before the Committee admitted having given the following endorsement to the Communist line publication, NEW MASSES: "No other magazine can possibly take its place. It is not just another liberal magazine. There is no other weekly in the country that can be depended upon for consistency and political acumen in its comments on events. There is no other magazine in which the facts behind the political and economic scene can be found as accurately and readily. I do not know how anyone in the progressive movement can afford to be without it, if they have the price."

In the report of the Hearings before the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 80th Congress, First Session, page 34, it is reflected that WALTER S. STEELE, then Managing Editor of the NATIONAL REPUBLIC magazine, testified that MARCANTONIO was a contributing editor of the NEW MASSES, which STEELE called a Communist newspaper.

He further testified that MARCANTONIO also was a Vice President of the FRATERNAL OUTLOOK, monthly publication of the INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER.

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, Appendix Part IX, Second Section, page 747, it is stated that a photograph and

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a write-up of MARCANTONIO appeared in the Communist magazine FRIDAY of June 28, 1940, page 3, for his opposition to "staggering appropriations for armament and battleships."

~~Confidential Informant T-17~~ reported that on November 16, 1942, ABRAHAM BERNARD MAGIL, Associate Editor of the NEW MASSES, told EARL BROWDER that MARCANTONIO had agreed to become a regular contributor to the NEW MASSES.

In the September 4, 1944 issue of the DAILY WORKER, page 4, appeared a picture of MARCANTONIO and he is quoted as saying, "On this Labor Day, I greet the DAILY WORKER and the workers for the militant fight on behalf of the best interests of the American People".

In the TREMONT NEWS of March, 1945, a publication of the Tremont Club of the New York Communist Party, appeared an advertisement of a banquet to honor the 6th anniversary of L'UNITA DEL POPOLO to be held March 11, 1945, at the Henry Hudson Hotel. MARCANTONIO was listed as the guest speaker.

A United Press article appearing in the April 15, 1946 issue of the WASHINGTON POST under a Moscow, April 14 dateline, disclosed that the Soviet press displayed on that date dispatches about a revival of the Ku Klux Klan in the United States, and in which MARCANTONIO was quoted as saying, "The Soviet Union is the only democratic force in the world today."

On December 11, 1948, HOWARD RUSHMORE, then an editor of the NEW YORK JOURNAL AMERICAN, a former Communist Party member and former Assistant Editor of the DAILY WORKER, gave a statement in the City of New York to ROBERT B. BARKER, then Assistant General Counsel of the Special Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures, of the House of Representatives. He testified that while he was with the DAILY WORKER, MARCANTONIO's speeches were delivered to the DAILY WORKER regularly, often in advance of the actual speech.

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and that the DAILY WORKER always publicized the speeches quite prominently. On one occasion part of a speech appeared to deviate a bit from the Communist Party line, and RUSHMORE called it to the attention of CLARENCE HATHAWAY, then DAILY WORKER Editor and a member of the Communist Party Central Committee. HATHAWAY told RUSHMORE to correct it and said that he would call up MARCANTONIO and tell him to change his speech before he made it. A few days later HATHAWAY told RUSHMORE that he had called MARCANTONIO and the speech had been changed in line with the DAILY WORKER story. To the best of RUSHMORE's recollection, the speech was to have been given before Congress. RUSHMORE further testified that he had seen MARCANTONIO in New York Communist Party Headquarters one night in 1938 with two or three members of the Communist Party National Committee, one of whom he thought he remembered to have been ROBERT MINOR.

RUSHMORE also stated that although he did not know of his own knowledge that MARCANTONIO was a Party member, he was so regarded by the employees of the DAILY WORKER, and over a period of years had followed the Communist Party line completely.

He said that MARCANTONIO could not have been National President of the INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE, a branch of the INTERNATIONAL RED AID, set up by the Communist International in 1931, without the Communist Party first knowing in advance that he would take orders from it.

RUSHMORE then testified that MARCANTONIO also had been Vice President of the AMERICAN PEACE MOBILIZATION and that at a meeting RUSHMORE had covered, MARCANTONIO had been the Most "vociferous and unmitigating defender of the new policy, defending Hitler and calling Roosevelt a warmonger," during the period of the Stalin-Hitler Pact prior to June 22, 1941, and that after Hitler invaded Russia, MARCANTONIO changed his attitude over night and called it a "people's war".

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The following pamphlets were either written by V.M. or contain reprints of his speeches:

"We Accuse", 1938, published by the International Labor Defense, contains a protest against the persecution of TOM MOONEY for the San Francisco "preparedness day" bombing.

"Labor's Martyrs", published by the Workers Library Publishers, Inc., New York City, October, 1937, introduction by WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, protesting against the outcome of the "Hay-market" bombing case of 1886 and the Sacco-Vanzetti executions in 1927.

"Security with F.D.R." with a foreword by MAX BEDACHT, (recently expelled from the Communist Party), issued by a committee for the re-election of President FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, sponsored by the IWO.

"VITO MARCANTONIO Speaks Out Against This War", reprinted from the Congressional Record by the American Peace Mobilization. In the speech made in Congress on February 5, 1941, V.M. stated that the lend-lease bill was leading the United States into an "imperialist war" for the benefit of "economic royalists".

"No Gestapo in America", issued by the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, contains a radio address V. M. had delivered.

"The Registration of Aliens", published by the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, August, 1940, inveighing against the registration of aliens during the last war.

"War Conscription Civil Liberties", published by the International Labor Defense, and containing a radio speech delivered by V.M. over the NBC network on August 13, 1940, in which he denounced conscription.

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"Should America Go to War?", published by the American Peace Mobilization, in which V.M. stated on page 3, "I believed then that the war of 1939 and 1940 up to June, 1941 was an imperialist war. I still believed that the war of 1939 and 1940 up to June, 1941 was an imperialist war. However, I maintain that from the standpoint of defense of our nation, the liberties and the national interests of the people of the United States, the invasion of the Soviet Union by HITLER, transformed that war which was predominantly imperialist, into a war which is now essentially one of national defense."

In a pamphlet published by the American Peace Mobilization captioned, "Marcantonio Answers Franklin D. Roosevelt", it contained a radio address made by V.M. on May 30, 1941, in which he spoke against lend-lease and accused the late President ROOSEVELT of leading the United States towards war. He stated that he had fought the administration's "imperialist" program of armaments, conscription, war and dictatorship from the very beginning. The pamphlet stated that V.M. had been arrested and jailed for leading a demonstration demanding unemployment relief in 1936, and listed him as President of the International Labor Defense and Vice President of the American Peace Mobilization.

The September 29, 1945 issue of the "People's Voice", carried a guest editorial by V.M. captioned, "Un-American Dies Committee Must Be Stopped Now", which is quoted in part as follows: "News that the House Committee on Un-American Activities has subpoenaed the leaders of the Communist Party of America is a clear indication that the committee is the unregenerate offspring of the old Dies gang that disgraced America for so many years. An attack on the Communist Party of America is an attack on the rights and freedom of all the American people. If this attack is permitted to go without adequate and crushing opposition every American is put in danger of losing the freedom for which hundreds of thousands of American boys have fought and died on the battle fronts in the war against Fascism. I call on the people to come to the defense of the Communist Party and beat back the Committee's Un-American subversive attacks".

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XIV CRIMINAL RECORD

The records of the New York City Police Department, Bureau of Criminal Identification, as checked by Special Agent AUGUST J. MICEK on November 4, 1950 reflected that V.M., Number E10170, of 1878 Lexington Avenue, New York City, age 33, was arrested on October 9, 1936 on the charge of assault, second degree. He was arrested at 125 Center Street by Detectives LANE and BRUDER, 25th Squad, on a warrant charging him with acting in consort with a number of others and directing the assault of SOL SILVER, of 1815 Madison Avenue, at 74 East 121st Street, New York City. The records reflected that SILVER required ten stitches in his scalp. On January 29, 1937 the indictment was dismissed at General Sessions Court, Manhattan.

The "Daily Mirror" of August 7, 1946 contains an article written by JUSTIN GILBERT and ERWIN SAVELSON entitled, "Marcantonio Defeated in 1936, Was Arrested Over Voting Violence." This article reflects that SOLOMON SILVER, a temporary Post Office worker and Democratic watcher, was in the Public School at Madison Avenue and 119th Street during registration hours. Two men attempted to register. SILVER protested to policemen that they were "floaters". Later he told authorities V.M. came in and told his "watchers" "get that man out of the way -- don't let him bother us anymore." SILVER started home shortly before midnight; three men, who he charged were V.M.'s henchmen, attacked him, leaving him prostrate on the street. He was beaten on the head so severely that eleven stitches were taken at a hospital. He told police of the East 126th Street Station he knew his assailants. They sent him to the District Attorney.

The Grand Jury indicted V.M. and three others on charges of second degree assault. The Congressman surrendered, was arrested by Detective GEORGE LANE and booked and fingerprinted at the Elizabeth Street Station. "This is a cheap political frame-up" he shouted. "A cheap Tammany conspiracy. At least three of my own men were set upon that night and one of them was sent to the hospital with a stab wound in his chest."

V.M. who today accepts wholeheartedly the endorsement of Tammany in the new 18th Congressional District then told the world that he went to the polling place because it was filled with "Tammany gorillas."

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General Sessions Judge FRESCHI released him in \$1000 bail pending trial.

V.M.'s organization counterattacked swiftly. SILVER was arrested on charges of stabbing a V.M. supporter that same night he was blackjacked. The courts kept postponing both trials as former Assistant District Attorney MENDELSON asked for the delay explaining "one of the important state witnesses in the indictment against Marcantonio has disappeared." On January 30 MENDELSON recommended to the court that the indictment against V.M. be dismissed. V.M. said the request "vindicates me completely."

According to Confidential Informant T-83, of known reliability, V.M. was taken into protective custody after leading twelve hundred relief workers against four hundred policemen in a riot at Madison Square Garden in 1937. No record of this incident could be located at the Bureau of Criminal Identification, New York City Police Department.

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XV. DESCRIPTION

The following description was obtained from birth, marriage, police records and observation:

Name	VITO MARCANTONIO, wa. Vito Marcadonio
Age	47 years
Born	12/10/02, Manhattan, New York City
Race	White
Height	5 feet, 5 inches
Weight	132 pounds
Build	Slender
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black
Complexion	Dark
Residence	247 East 116th Street
Former residence	1878 Lexington Avenue, New York City
Wife	MIRIAM SANDERS
Parents	SAMUEL or SAMERIO MARCADONIO and ANGIOLA DEDOVIDAS
Occupation	Congressman Lawyer

P E N D I N G

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

All references in the New York Division regarding VITO MARCANTONIO were reviewed and those references which were repetitious, came from unreliable or questionable sources, or contained no specific allegations of interest to Bureau investigation were not reported.

The meeting of VITO MARCANTONIO with EUGENE DENNIS, mentioned by Confidential Informant T-17, which was to occur on October 24, 1947, was observed and photographed by Special Agents of this office. SAs J. ROBINSON FIELD, ARTHUR E. DOOLEY, and MAYNARD W. HILL, on October 24, 1947 at 3:15 p.m., observed a conversation between VITO MARCANTONIO and EUGENE DENNIS, which took place in front of MARCANTONIO'S residence at 231 East 116th Street. Photographs of this meeting were taken by WARREN J. GAYNOR and JOHN J. MURPHY.

These films, having been previously forwarded to the Bureau, are now maintained in the New York Office.

Confidential Informant T-38 advised in August, 1944 that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS had been warned by one Mother SUPERIOR BARTHOLOMEW that his wires were tapped at the Columbus Hospital. According to the informant, CAMPOS knew beforehand that a microphone was to be installed in his room.

The informant further stated that after the installation, CAMPOS warned EARL BROWDER and VITO MARCANTONIO and asked them to come and view the handywork and take pictures of the instrument.

According to the informant, VITO MARCANTONIO appropriated the microphone and threatened to produce it on the floor of the United States House of Representatives.

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ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont'd)

Confidential Informant T-11 in a report dated August 4, 1940 advised that VITO MARCANTONIO while speaking at a Peace Rally at Randall's Island, New York City, sponsored by the EMERGENCY PEACE MOBILIZATION, referred to Director J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a "Stork Club Detective" and the FBI personnel as "his wire-tapping stool pigeons". This statement, it should be noted, was also heard by SA George J. Starr who also attended this meeting.

Confidential Informant T-15 advised on March 3, 1948 that MR. AND MRS. VITO MARCANTONIO were to be among guests at a party given by MARTHA STERN, wife of ALFRED STERN, on May 3, 1948.

The facts concerning VITO MARCANTONIO's First Congressional District were contained in a feature article carried by the NEW YORK JOURNAL AMERICAN for October 31, 1949. The article was written by SAMUEL CROWTHER, III. This survey advised as follows:

The district comprised 100 square blocks into which were crowded 90,000 Puerto Ricans, of whom 35,000 were on relief at a cost of \$18,920,000 to the City of New York annually.

Welfare records reflected in 1949 that the Puerto Ricans represent eleven per cent of the case load of the entire New York City Welfare Department.

Welfare Commissioner HILLARD, in emphasizing MARCANTONIO's playing on the ignorance of his relief constituents who in fact do not need his help at all said, "We are aware that VITO MARCANTONIO by simply providing services that the Department 'Welfare' itself has readily available, has managed to convince a number of his constituents he is responsible for getting them on public assistance rolls."

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ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont'd)

According to the NEW YORK JOURNAL AMERICAN, a New York daily newspaper, of November 15, 1946, JOSEPH SCOTTOREGGIO, 38 years of age, Republican Election Captain and foe of Communism, was attacked at 5:45 p.m., November 5, 1946, at 1st Avenue and 104th Street, New York City shortly after he left his home at 400 East 103rd Street, to go to a nearby polling place.

As a result of this attack on SCOTTOREGGIO, he died several days later at a New York hospital.

Between sixty and one hundred witnesses were examined by investigators after the crime was attributed by New York Governor Dewey to "Left Wing leaders trying to prevent a free election."

In the winter of 1947, Confidential Informant T-84, of known reliability, advised that MIKE COPPOLA and JOEY RAO, who were held as material witnesses in extremely high bail in the SCOTTOREGGIO case, did not actually perform the murder of SCOTTOREGGIO. The order to beat SCOTTOREGGIO up, not to murder him, went through MIKE COPPOLA and JOEY RAO. The request for such action was made to them by VITO MARCANTONIO, Representative from the 18th District, New York City, whose headquarters are at 116th Street, less than a block away from COPPOLA's residence. The job, according to the informant, was unquestionably done by some of MIKE COPPOLA's boys.

Confidential Informant T-27, of known reliability, advised on November 8, 1948, that ALFRED STERN conferred with VITO MARCANTONIO regarding a contemplated trip to Chicago and a private meeting with HENRY WALLACE.

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ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont.)

[REDACTED] of the [REDACTED] advised in October of 1947 that VITO MARCANTONIO is an associate of TOMMY BROWN, with alias Gaetano Lucchese. BROWN, according to [REDACTED] is believed to be the head of the ~~the~~ Unione Siciliana in New York City and has been involved in labor, building racketeering, and gambling. According to the informant, LUCCHESE'S son in 1947 was attending West Point Military Academy which appointment was arranged by VITO MARCANTONIO.

The birth and marriage records were examined by SE GERARD M. LENAHAH on November 17, 1950.

The information regarding the 1937 arrest and conviction of CAMPOS and his associates was contained in the report of SA CARL E. STANFORD, dated October 30, 1943, at San Juan, Puerto Rico, and entitled "Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico; Internal Security - N".

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NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will await the Bureau's decision in regard
to the recommendation contained in FD-122.

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The Confidential Informants mentioned in the report of SA CLARENCE W. PORTER, Jr., dated NOV 25 1950 at New York, New York, are identified as follows:

The dates that the Informant reported are contained in the details in connection with the statement the Informant made.

T-1	[REDACTED]
T-2	C.I. [REDACTED]
T-3	B.M. - 6
T-4	Former ND 119
T-5	ND 388) contacted by SA
T-6	ND 403) EDWARD W. BUCKLEY.
T-7	ND 359) contacted
T-8	ND 378) by
T-9	ND 384) SA
T-10	ND 478) RICHARD T. CLANCY.
T-11	Former C.I. [REDACTED]
T-12	Former NYT 25
T-13	C.I. [REDACTED]
T-14	ONI
T-15	NYT 450
T-16	NYT 53
T-17	NYT 26
T-18	NYT 52
T-19	NYT 248
T-20	A microphone surveillance Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, on February 14, 1946, as set forth in Bureau memorandum dated 10/8/48, (Bureau File 100-3-1348 P. 36).

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS (CONT'D)

T-21	ND 400
T-22	NYT 349
T-23	NYT 411
T-24	Former ND 372
T-25	ND 381
T-26	Former ND 183
T-27	NYT 449
T-28	ND 425
T-29	ND 367
T-30	Former ND 407
T-31	NYT 425
T-32	[REDACTED] "New York World Telegram" and "The Sun".
T-33	ND 520
T-34	O.C. 210 reporting to Agents of the Oklahoma City Division, June, 1943.
T-35	NYM 36
T-36	Former ND 389
T-37	Former ND 172
T-38	Former CR ND 171
T-39	J.A.-3, as set forth in Bureau memorandum October 8, 1948, (Bureau File 100-3-4-3710).
T-40	Former ND 132
T-41	Former ND 225
T-42	ND 399

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS (CONT'D)

T-43	Former ND 391
T-44	Former ND 401
T-45	Former ND 368
T-46	ND 426
T-47	ND 342
T-48	CR ND 363
T-49	C.I. [REDACTED], as per Bureau memorandum dated October 8, 1948, (Bureau File 100-3-2557 P. 68).
T-50	B.C. -38, reporting to SAs of the Buffalo Division, August 12, 1948.
T-51	ND 408
T-52	Former ND 462
T-53	Not Utilized.
T-54	C.T. - 1663, reporting to Agents of Charlotte Division, September 4, 1950.
T-55	ND 588
T-56	[REDACTED] a partner in the firm of [REDACTED] New York City, reporting in April, 1943.
T-57	ND 124
T-58	ND 195
T-59	[REDACTED], "New York World Telegram".
T-60	ND 498
T-61	ND JUAN 239

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS (CONT'D)

T-62 [REDACTED]
"LA PRENSA" in New York City, April, 1943.

T-63 NYT 141

T-64 Selective Service Records Local Board
located 163 Park Row, New York City,
May 12, 1944.

T-65 [REDACTED]
Probation Officer, New York City,
January 28, 1944.

T-66 C.I. [REDACTED] as per Bureau
memorandum dated October 8, 1948,
(Bureau File 100-56674-164).

T-67 C.I. [REDACTED] as per
Bureau memorandum dated October 8, 1948,
(Bureau File 100-56674-1085).

T-68 NC-5, as set forth in the report of SA
G. B. CRAWFORD, dated June 29, 1942,
entitled, "CPUSA, DISTRICT #23, Louisville
Field Division, INTERNAL SECURITY - R".

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS, cont'd.

T-69

[REDACTED]
May of 1942

T-70

A letter to the Attorney General from Dr. MAX YERGAN, 22 Hamilton Terrace, New York City, dated 9/23/50.

T-71

A letter dated 6/23/43 from the Director to the New York Division regarding VITO MARGANTONIO, transmitting information from a confidential source not further identified.

T-72

ND-569

T-73

ND-484

T-74

ND-507

T-75

Former ND-310

T-76

Confidential Informant [REDACTED]
as per Bureau memorandum to New York, dated 10/8/45 (Bufile 100-3-11-418 pg.5)

T-77

T-78

A technical surveillance of CP Headquarters, Newark Division, as per Bureau memorandum dated 10/8/48 (Bufile 100-3-28-190 pg.6)

T-79

Former ND-489

T-80

[REDACTED]
Chicago, Illinois, who furnished the information to the Chicago Division in February, 1950.

T-81

ND-392

T-82

[REDACTED] Albany, New York, reporting to Agents of Albany Division in March, 1941.

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS, cont'd.

T-83

[REDACTED] Street,
Brooklyn, New York, reporting on 10/21/41
information received from [REDACTED]

T-84

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